

## CLOSE SEARCH BY BRITISH NAVY FOR NEW RAIDER

Admiralty Continues Measures  
for Capture of Vessel—  
Raider Is Only Fifth Ship to  
Escape Into the Atlantic

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Since the announcement, exactly six weeks ago, that a German armed merchant liner had been sighted in the north Atlantic, representatives of The Christian Science Monitor have several times discussed the matter with the naval authorities. These authorities, while deploring the escape of this particular raider, which has now, according to yesterday's communiqué, sunk 60,000 tons of British and French merchant vessels, including the White Star liner Georgic, 10,977 tons; the Canadian Pacific liner Mount Temple, 9792 tons, and the Voltaire, 8680 tons, have pointed out that it is the only attempt made lately by disguised war vessels to escape into the Atlantic.

It has also been pointed out that many people talk as if the sea were a flat plain, with no limit of visibility, and that, therefore, the capture of enemy vessels should present no difficulty. In the vast spaces of the sea the difficulty of seeing and intercepting any vessels are enormous.

In the North Sea itself very frequently limit of visibility is much less than the range of the big guns of the fleet. Hence the fact to be marveled at is not that one vessel escapes, but that escapes have been so exceedingly infrequent since the opening of the war. Counting every vessel of this type only five, including the latest raider, have slipped through the blockade and in the case of the Aud, which carried Roger Casement and his munitions to Ireland, the vessel was closely watched by the navy for a considerable part of her journey.

The first raider was the Meteor, a Hamburg-American liner which, in her disguise, reached the Orkneys and was preparing to escape into the Atlantic to raid commerce after laying mines for the benefit of the British fleet when she was overtaken by British cruisers and blown up by her crew. Her only success, under the Russian flag, was the sinking of the patrol steamer Ramsey with a loss of 51 lives.

The second raider to escape was the famous Moeve, which slipped out about Christmas, 1915, and between Pinaster and Pernambuco sunk with her two guns forward, two guns aft, gun amidships and torpedo tubes, close upon 60,000 tons of a total value of £2,000,000. The Moeve was entirely successful as she slipped back to Kiel in due course.

The third raider, the Greif, was quite unsuccessful, despite her rather large guns, being sunk by the armed liners Andes and Alcantara, the latter of which she also sank.

The fourth case was the Aud, already mentioned.

Whatever success the present raider (Continued on page six, column two)

## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The activity of the British forces on the western front, which has been steadily increasing for some time past, has developed into a quite strong offensive movement in the neighborhood of Lens, the important railway junction some 10 miles north of Arras, which was the immediate objective of the great British offensive in the summer and autumn of 1915.

The British have also attacked in the neighborhood of Beaucourt-sur-Ancre, at the northwest corner of the great Bapaume salient, thus developing further the achievements of the great offensive movement of last summer and early autumn.

Northeast of Cite Calonne, west of

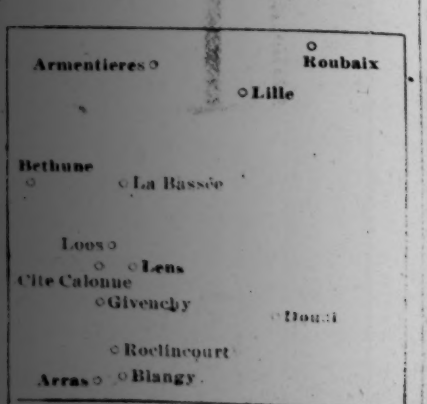


Diagram shows position of Cite Calonne. Lens, the Canadian troops, according to London, entered the German trenches on a front of 700 yards, and penetrated to a depth of 300 yards, as far as the German second line. "Heavy losses," London declares, "were incurred." (Continued on page seven, column one)

## FROM ECONOMIC POINT COAL PRICE IS CALLED LOWER

Vice-President of Hudson Company  
Defends Conditions Before  
Cost of Living Board

W. H. Williams, vice-president of the Delaware & Hudson Coal Company, told the Cost of Living Commission today that from an economic standpoint the price of coal had decreased in late years rather than increased and that "governmental extravagance" was the chief cause of the high cost of living.

Mr. Williams' protest was against the recommendation of the commission in its recent report that the coal companies be segregated from the railroads. He said that if this project were carried out it would inevitably result in an increase in the price of coal, because the companies would no longer attract investors and the money would have to be made up in some way.

In his point of governmental expenditure (Continued on page four, column one)

## WORLD COURT WOULD DESTROY CONGRESS RIGHT

Senate Committee Hears Proposal  
for Tribunal of Nations  
to Preserve the Peace of the  
World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congress would be divested of its sole constitutional power to declare war, as a part of a new plan for a tribunal to enforce world peace, according to a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment, which was argued before the Senate Judiciary Committee today by Senator Shafroth of Colorado, author of the resolution, and Oscar T. Crosby, student of world affairs.

It was explained that the new proposition was widely different from the world tribunal plan of the League to Enforce Peace. Senator Shafroth, in outlining the proposal, stated that it was contemplated that a tribunal, or tribunals, be established, each nation having equal representation. In case a dispute should arise between two nations each would name two delegates and these four would name a fifth delegate. "Thus," said the Senator, "we would not be swept into the monarchical system of Europe through any such alliance."

The Army and Navy of each nation would be reduced to police strength, and in time of need this World Court could call on this international Army and Navy to enforce peace. In this way it would be impossible to treat any agreement it might have with another nation as a "scrap of paper," it was pointed out. Senator Shafroth explained that he first held that the present treaty powers of the Constitution were sufficient to enable the Government to enter into the European World Court treaties, but upon reflection, he said, he discovered that the proposed constitutional amendment is necessary.

Mr. Crosby stated that the supplementary note received today from the Entente Allies simply added to the proposition before the committee. He held that the plan toward which the Allies point is just what is proposed in the Senate resolution. He stated that so far as he could learn by what little information has emanated from the White House, it was such a tribunal that President Wilson is favoring. Under present constitutional limitation, however, he said, the President's hands were tied, Congress holding the power to declare war.

In this new plan, said Mr. Crosby, we would have all the great nations surrender to this World Court just as much of their sovereignty as the states of the Union now surrender to the Federal Government. He declared that this proposition was "no holiday affair," but a move for which there can be found no precedent.

## TENNESSEE MAKES ITS DRY LAW STRICTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Measures reinforcing Tennessee's prohibition laws by prohibiting lockers and making it unlawful for any person to have alcoholic liquor for sale in his possession were passed Wednesday by the Tennessee Legislature and sent to Governor Rye for signature. According to prohibitionists, these laws will practically eliminate liquor from the State. The clause in the new laws prohibiting the storing of liquor in the State will put the interstate shipping houses out of business. The new liquor laws are largely the result of a recent State Supreme Court decision that the former prohibition law did not prevent locker clubs from operating where liquor was not sold for profit. The former prohibition measure made unlawful the sale of liquor within four miles of a school house in the State. It seems probable that an effort will be made to pass a law prohibiting the importation of liquor into the State during the present session.

## AGREEMENT ON MEANS TO RAISE MORE REVENUE

Federal Deficit to Be Met by  
Bond Issues, Higher Estates  
and Excess Profits Taxes—  
Extra Session Can Be Avoided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Agreement has been reached between Democratic legislative leaders and through the Treasury Department, with the Administration, upon the means by which the prospective deficit for the next fiscal year of \$379,000,000 shall be met. Bonds for five projects will cover about \$270,000,000 and the remaining \$109,000,000 estimated to be needed to leave the desired surplus, will be raised by a 50 per cent increase in the rates of estates or inheritance taxes and a tax of between 5 and 8 per cent, as may be necessary, on the profits of corporations and partnerships in excess of 8 per cent.

This early agreement upon comparatively simple proposals for cracking the hardest legislative nut this Congress is scheduled to attack, is taken to mean that an extra session can be avoided. The most debate and the sharpest opposition would be likely to be caused by new taxes carried in a revenue bill. That only two taxes are used to provide the money not covered by bonds or raised by existing taxes at existing rates is the basis for the opinion of legislative leaders that the session of Congress can clean up the (Continued on page seven, column six)

## PRUSSIA FEELS BLOCKADE GRIP GROWING FIRMER

Dr. Lentze Admits Serious Incon-  
veniences—Budget Presented  
to the Prussian Diet

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The budget presented to the Prussian Diet on Tuesday was described as based, unlike those of the past two years, on the actual receipts and expenditure which balance at 5,160,765-721 marks. Authority for the issue of exchange bonds is extended from 3,000,000,000 marks last year to 5,000,000,000.

Dr. Lentze, Finance Minister, said last year it was hoped the budget would be the last war one and they would not like to abandon the hope this year, despite the enemy's sharp refusal of the German peace offer. The influence of the war on the budget was serious and demanded special efforts.

Though receipts and expenditures balanced in the estimates this was so in appearance only, as many important questions had had to be postponed until later for lack of means.

The blockade was making itself felt more and more, but despite the serious inconveniences entailed nobody in Germany was starving and the enemy was making a big mistake if he thought to conquer them by the blockade.

There were still difficult months to face and great sacrifices to be made in men and treasure, but from the highest to the lowest all were convinced of the impossibility of defeat and certainty of victory.

## BRITAIN OFFERS CONCESSIONS IN NEW WAR LOAN

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Three important concessions regarding the new war loan were officially announced yesterday.

First, interest at 3s. 4d. per cent will be allowed up to Feb. 16 on fully paid allotments and 2d. per cent on amount applied for by installment allotments where applications are lodged before Feb. 1. The interest naturally only applies to the proportion of new money and not to conversions.

Second, fractional bonds will be issued.

Third, the new loan, if held continuously since the date of original subscription, will be taken as cash in payment of inheritance tax.

Regarding this last concession the prospectus stated the loan required to be in continuous possession for six months prior to passing on. Applications to the new loan continue to be announced. Among yesterday's total the following are conspicuous: the London County Council, £7,000,000; Phoenix Assurance, Royal Assurance, Standard Life Assurance, £3,000,000 apiece; Lady Wernher and Trusts, £2,000,000; Metropolitan Carriage, Wagon and Finance Company, Legal and General Life Assurance Company, London Life Assurance, £1,000,000 each.

M. SAZONOFF'S NEW POST

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—M. Sazonoff has, it is reported, been appointed Ambassador to England.

## NIAGARA FALLS WATER POWER BILL ADOPTED

Temporary Diversion of Addi-  
tional Water Allowed if Con-  
ference Report Is Accepted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House today adopted the conference report on the resolution to authorize temporary diversion of additional water from Niagara which, friends of conservation say, is a victory for the commercial interests which profit by the free power which is granted them.

Representative Cooper of Wisconsin entered strong objection to several features, pointing out that the provision of penalties for continuance of diversion beyond the date set in the resolution specifically imposes those penalties for diversion of water now being diverted "for the first time," that is, for the 4400 cubic feet per second which the resolution allows to (Continued on page six, column five)

## GREECE SETS ALL VENIZELIST PRISONERS FREE

Royal Decree Announcing De-  
cision Is Published in Govern-  
ment Gazette—Sir Francis  
Elliot Again in Athens

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Thursday)—The Government gazette publishes a royal decree releasing the Venizelist prisoners. Sir Francis Elliot has returned to Athens.

The Points at Issue

Summary of Notes Exchanged by  
Entente and Greek Governments

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—A semi-official statement says on the 13th instant the Entente Powers addressed a new note to Greece refusing to accept the reply to certain demands of the note of Dec. 31 before three points were cleared up.

First, the Allies could allow no restriction by the Greek Government which might compromise the efficacy of the control system.

Second, the Allies insisted upon immediate and unconditional execution of the promise to release persons arrested for political reasons.

Third, the Allies could not agree to the fixing of compensation as proposed by Greece, and the blockade could only be raised after a precise and formal acceptance of the foregoing and all other demands of the Allies and the carrying out of the conditions indicated in the note of Jan. 8. The Greek Government replied that it did not intend to make any reservations regarding acceptance of the demand. It declared it adhered to the views of the first and third clauses above and accepted the contents of Paragraph 2.

NEW DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Thursday)—Count Otto Czernin, younger brother of the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Austro-Hungarian Minister at Sofia. His wife is the daughter of Lord Grimthorpe.

GENERAL COUNT PAAR DISMISSED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Thursday)—Emperor Karl has dismissed General Count Paar, senior aide de camp to Emperor Franz Josef for 30 years.

## MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Business and Finance	Pages 12-13
Stock Market Quotations	12
Dividends Declared	12
Less Activity in Steel Trade	12
New British Loan Announced	12
Weather Report	12
Children's Page	Page 15
Editorials	15
Between the Lines	15
Status of South American Women	15
Public and Sir Hugh Lane's Pictures	15
Salem, Ore.; Salem, Mass.	15
Notes and Comments	15
European War—	
World Peace Court Proposed	1
Allies Outline Peace Terms	1
British Search for Raider	1
Greece Accepts Demands	1
Official War Reports	1
Prussia and the Blockade	1
Open Bots	1
Operations in Mesopotamia	1
Power of "Leak" Committee Broadened	1
General News—	
Back Bay Liquor License Blocked	1
Municipal Market Competition	1
Amateur Hockey League Matches	1
Princeton Defeats Yale	1
Western Conference Basketball	1
The Home Forum	1
Spiritual Awakening	1
By Train Through the Bush	1
The Real Estate Market	11
Illustrations—	
By Hon. A. J. Balfour	1
Indian Transport Wagons in Mesopotamia	3
Finnish Stories	16
The Corn Market, Limburg, Germany	17
Literature	Page 8
Political Ballads of Walpole's Time	8
State Government of the United States	8
Spain's Traces in the United States	8
Armenian Poems in English Verse	8
A Literary Cause	8
French, English and American Literary Notes	8
Music	Page 5
New York Philharmonic Society's Seventy-fifth Jubilee	5
Evan Williams in Song Recital	5
Irma Seydel and Mme. Sturkowsky in Recital	5
Politics: National—	
Plan to Increase United States Revenue	1
Webb-Kenyon Decision Popular	2
Politics: Local—	
Statewide Prohibition Plan	4
Regulation of Roobacks Proposed	5
Special Articles—	
People in the News	9
Sporting	Page 10
Amateur Hockey League Matches	10
Princeton Defeats Yale	10
Western Conference Basketball	10
The Home Forum	Page 17
Spiritual Awakening	17
By Train Through the Bush	17



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph from Underwood & Underwood

Arthur J. Balfour

## RAID REVEALS WEAKENING OF GERMAN DEFENSE

British Troops on Western Front  
Penetrate 300 Yards to Their  
Opponents' Second Line

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The daylight raid by Canadians reported in yesterday's communiqué is a further instance of the kind discussed last week with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by General Maurice. At first, British raids were always undertaken by night and were generally highly successful. Daylight raids, however, give opportunity for the use of considerable bodies of men and would have the character of frontal attacks of local importance if there were any intention of endeavoring to maintain gains of ground. Raiding by daylight also enables the raiding parties to go further afield, often to the second line of hostile trenches, without danger of getting lost.

Prior to yesterday's raids, British artillery had been frequently active during the previous eight days, and no increase in fire was developed as is customary before the soldiers went over the parapet.

Treading closely upon the curtain of fire and hidden also by smoke barges the raiding soldiers walk in comparative safety and comfort across No Man's Land, and are soon busy in clearing out the trenches, doing this with a thoroughness which successfully handicaps the German efforts to build up a strong front, in view of the Allies' spring offensive.

In the latest reported raid the British troops entered the German line on a 700-yard front and penetrated 300 yards to the second line, inflicting heavy losses and completely wrecking every dugout, besides capturing 100 prisoners, two machine guns and a trench mortar, which was dragged successfully, though with difficulty, back to the British lines under the cover of guns.

All along the British front such raids are of increasing frequency, and as General Maurice remarked last week against apparently weakening resistance on the part of the Germans.

## FARMERS RESENT WAR OFFICE ACTION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed at the War Office decision, reported yesterday, to remove half of the men on the farms whom tribunals have decided to exempt and to replace them by 35 men who are classified as sedentary workers at home.

Lord Lincolshire, formerly Minister for Agriculture, has appealed to the War Office to reconsider the matter and the farmers declare the agreement with them has been ignored. Mr. R. E. Prothero in a speech yesterday said the 35 men would soon do good work. He further said potatoes were one crop in this country that could be grown beyond their needs.

## IMPORTATIONS RESTRICTED

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The Bundesrath has adopted a measure prohibiting the import of all commodities except by permission of the Imperial commissioner. The purpose of the law is to restrict imports to absolutely indispensable commodities in order to reduce the unfavorable trade balance and prevent a further rise in exchange rates. Heretofore there has been a prohibition on the importation of various articles classed as luxuries, but the present law is the first general prohibition put into effect.

## DURABLE PEACE IS DEMAND OF ENTENTE ALLIES

British Government Places Be-  
fore President Terms for Ces-  
sation of War—League of  
Nations to Prevent Hostilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The note of Arthur James Balfour, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom, supplementing the direct reply to the President's peace note, is believed to be intended to clarify the atmosphere concerning the attitude of the Entente allies with respect to the ending of the war.

The supplemental note contains, in concise form and in language that is regarded as unmistakable and unequivocal, the program which the Entente allies believe is necessary to follow in order to bring about a durable peace.

There are three specifications, it is noted in Washington. The first relates to the necessity of removing the causes of international unrest. The second refers to the necessity of the unscrupulous methods of the Central Powers falling into disrepute among their own peoples. The third specification, and apparently so placed in the note as to form a climax of the whole document, says that, behind international law and behind all treaty arrangements for preventing or limiting hostilities, some form of international sanction should be devised which would give pause to the hardest aggressor.

The Christian Science Monitor has authority to say that if, by any means, a general understanding among the nations of the world could be brought about whereby durable peace could be assured, such as by a guarantee of a league or even by the formation of groups of nations that would act as a check, one upon the other, peace can be secured.

To those who have studied the Balfour note the great and central thought of the presentation is the desire of the Entente Powers for a permanent peace, as they set forth the folly of entertaining any cessation of hostilities that would be merely temporary or which would amount to a truce.

This bureau is not authorized to speak officially for the Administration, but there is no hesitancy or embarrassment to the Government to let the fact be known that the note has created a deep impression. The direct reply to the President left apparently no loophole for further consideration or discussion. It seemed to close the case and, before the arrival of the Balfour note became known, all official Washington had settled down to what seemed the inevitable with not even a forlorn hope that anything more could be done. The present note, however, strikes a theme that has been deep in the President's thought for many months, namely, the plan of a form of international sanction which would have the force of preventing wars and holding unruly governments in check.

That is why the President's friends are asking now, "What will he do?" It is because they see for him the opportunity, in the way that in wisdom shall be devised, possibly not hastily but slowly and surely, to make the United States a constructive force in leadership along this line that he has desired to take. And the note is considered all but an invitation to him to undertake it.

The Entente Allies propose it in this note. Germany herself has signified her willingness to enter such an agreement. The President favors it, and is on record in that respect. In his speech of acceptance he said: "There must be a just and settled peace, and we here in America must contribute the full force of our enthusiasm and of our authority as a nation to the organization of that peace upon world-wide foundations that cannot be easily shaken. No nation should be forced to take sides in any quarrel in which its own honor and integrity and the fortunes of its own people are not involved, but no nation can any longer remain neutral as against any willful disturbance of the peace of the world. The effects of war can no longer be confined to the areas of battle."

"No nation stands wholly apart in interest when the life and interests of all nations are thrown into confusion and peril. If hopeful and generous enterprise is to be renewed, if the healing and helpful arts of life are indeed to be revived when peace comes again, a new atmosphere of justice and friendship must be generated by means the world has never tried before. The nations of the world must unite in joint guarantees that whatever is done to disturb the whole world's life must first be tested in the court of the whole world's opinion before it is attempted."

On the occasion of his address also before the League to Enforce Peace, the President said: "The interests of all nations are ours also. We are partners with the rest. What affects mankind is inevitably our affair as well as the affair of the nations of Europe and of Asia."

"We believe these fundamental things: First, that every people has a right to choose the sovereignty under which it shall live. Like other nations we have ourselves, no doubt, (Continued on page seven, column two)



## PROHIBITION FOR UTAH TO BE STRINGENT

State Legislature Has Bill for Strictly "Dry" Commonwealth and Appointment of Department Commissioner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Utah appears likely to have the most drastic prohibition law of any state in the Union. This is indicated by the tentative draft of the bill which has been reported to the Democratic general legislative committee and the members of the State Legislature.

Without a single exception, all the members of the Legislature won their seats at the recent election on the pledge to insure prohibition being enacted into law. Governor Simon H. Hamberger went before the people with a clear-cut issue, promising to see that prohibition prevailed in Utah before the end of 1917.

A prohibition bill was passed by the last Legislature. Certain interests opposed it and there was an opinion that if passed into law it could never be made effective, it being claimed that it was unconstitutional. Former Governor Spry paid heed to the advice as to the constitutionality of the bill and vetoed it. Those who have framed the new bill declare that there will be no chance to judge it unconstitutional. They say that it embodies restrictions regarding the sale of liquor as found in other prohibition states with the exception that Utah's proposed law will be stronger.

If the bill passes, Utah will be the first State to have a prohibition commissioner. It is provided that the work of such commissioner shall be to see that prohibition is carried out in its strictest sense. The commissioner will receive a salary of \$4000 a year.

Severe punishment is stipulated for those who violate terms of the proposed act. The first violation provides for a fine of from \$50 to \$100 or 30 days in jail or both. The second offense on the part of the same individual will make him an habitual offender and his punishment will be from one to two years in the State prison.

The bill will come before the legislators this month. Legislators already interviewed on the matter declare that it will pass with but little alteration, if any. There is a strong desire to banish intoxicating liquor entirely from Utah and it is believed that the bill will comprehensively cover every situation. Some idea of the strictness of the proposed measure is provided in that a householder having liquor solely for himself or the members of his family will be liable to be penalized.

The tentative draft proposes to take the work of enforcing the prohibition measure from the jurisdiction of the city, county and other State officials and put it entirely in the hands of a prohibition commissioner. Such commissioner will be empowered to employ special officers to enforce the law and in addition will be authorized to deputize as officers in the prohibition service any city, county and State officers he may see fit.

The report submitted by Joseph C. R. W. Young and S. R. Thurman, says, in part: "We feel that while it may conflict with the general policy of our party relating to economy to create a new office requiring a substantial salary, yet, this being a subject of paramount importance to the people of Utah, they will be more concerned as to the efficiency of the method provided than with the mere matter of expense. We believe that there will be greater efficiency with better results if the responsibility of general superintendence is cast upon some person specially chosen for that particular purpose; besides, we are not sure but that in the end it may prove to be more economical as well as more efficient."

New York "Dry" Resolution  
ALBANY, N. Y.—Senator Carson and Assemblyman McNab introduced a resolution in the Assembly today providing for an amendment to the State Constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes within the State. The prohibition amendment is favored by the Anti-Saloon League.

## OIL ACTIVITY IN KENTUCKY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—There were completed in Kentucky during the past year 1074 oil wells, 770 of which were in Estill County and 131 in Allen County. Nineteen other counties are included among those in which new wells were sunk. Oil production increased 26,993 barrels last year. In 1915 there were only 92 wells completed and production increased 738 barrels over 1914. The increase this year is due to the activity of the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky, which is preparing to build a 500,000 barrel refinery in Louisville. The Hatch-Snell Syndicate also is active in the Estill and Allen fields.

## HONDURAS RUBBER INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The rubber industry in Honduras is dormant. Because of the low price, coupled with the export duty levied by the Government of Honduras and the municipalities, amounting at Caba to approximately four cents gold per pound, very little rubber is being shipped, says a commerce report. Natives will not tap the trees at the prevailing prices, even when they can find them close at hand, and traders declare that they buy the product merely as an accommodation.

## PUBLIC MARKETS TEND TO REDUCE PRICE OF FOODS

Municipal Competition, Reports Show, Forces Most Dealers to Take Reasonable Profit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The State Bureau of Municipal Information has made public a bulletin stating that Mayor George R. Lunn of Schenectady, chairman of the Mayor's conference special committee on food supply, which requested the bureau to make investigation, is justified in asking the Legislature to give cities authority to establish departments of markets as one means of lowering prices.

Of the 81 American cities which answered the bureau's request for information, 36, each with a population exceeding 100,000, have one or more municipal markets, four wholesale, 34 retail, 19 combined wholesale and retail, and 36 curb markets. In 22 cities these markets are self-sustaining. One has a market that is usually self-supporting, and another that is not. In 17 cities the annual income is greater than the annual cost; in five, income and cost are about the same; in five others the expenses are less than the income, and in three there is no income.

Sixteen cities report that the average municipal market prices are lower than those in retail stores. The percentages of decrease were given as: Cleveland 20, South Bend 5 to 20, Philadelphia 10, Cincinnati 15, Kansas City 20, Des Moines 20 to 25, Columbus 10 to 15, Portland, Ore. 10 to 100. Municipal markets tend to keep down prices of foodstuffs throughout the city, in most cases, but six cities report otherwise.

There are nine cities which reported their markets were not a success. These are curb markets, and there are indications that their failure is due to inefficient management.

## NEGROES URGED TO STAY IN SOUTH AND HELP WHITES

Declarations Are Adopted at Tuskegee Farmers' Meeting Calling for Cooperation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Many sections of the South were represented at the twenty-sixth annual Tuskegee Negro farmers' convention, which opened here on Wednesday, and the most important business of the first day's session was the adoption of "Declarations" admonishing Negroes to remain in the South and cooperate with white people who want to see improvement in Southern labor conditions.

The declarations dealt principally with the migration of Negroes northward. After stating that high wages in the North are appreciated, the statement says: "Right here in the South are great and permanent opportunities for the masses of our people. This section, we feel, is just entering upon its greatest era of development. Here your labor in the future is going to be in still greater demand."

The statement then urged the Negroes to stay on the farms and pointed out that more than 90 per cent of farms owned by Negroes are in the South. In this connection the Negro farmers were urged to so diversify their crops as to make themselves self-supporting. It was declared that "one of the chief causes of unrest among the colored people is lack of adequate protection under the law," and that, as many southern newspapers had published editorials in behalf of the Negro, that "now is the greatest opportunity the South has ever had for white and black people to get together and have a thorough understanding with reference to their common interest, and also to cooperate for the general welfare of all."

Before the first session of the conference, there was a parade of floats depicting various activities at Tuskegee Institute. The conferences were inaugurated by Dr. Booker T. Washington. His successor at Tuskegee, Dr. Robert R. Moton, presides over the present session.

## GENERAL SIBERT GOES TO PANAMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PANAMA, C. Z.—Brig. Gen. William L. Sibert, who ranked next to General George W. Goethals in the engineering force on the Panama Canal, and who was put in charge of the Pacific Coast defenses after leaving the canal upon its completion, has just made a trip to the isthmus, arriving on the S. S. Cristobal and returning on the same boat to New York.

General Sibert was the immediate creator of Gatun dam, and ranks very high as an engineer. The most generally accepted conjecture is that his trip was devoted to the plans for enlarging and strengthening the defense of the canal. General Sibert is one of three Alabamians who were eminently distinguished in the building of the canal, the other two being Surgeon-General Gorgas and Gov. Chester Harding.

## MEXICAN WORKERS FOR CUBA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The President of Cuba has granted a concession to the Alto Cedro Sugar Company for the importation of 800 laborers from Mexico, says Commerce Reports. The executive decree, in the Diario de la Marina of Dec. 26, states that this concession is in the nature of an experiment.

## WEBB-KENYON LAW AID TO PROHIBITION

Legislative Superintendent of Anti-Saloon League Says Court Decision Encourages Efforts of Dry States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"The decision of the United States Supreme Court in upholding the Webb-Kenyon liquor law will serve to encourage more states to enact prohibition laws right away," in the opinion of the Rev. Edwin C. Dinwiddie, legislative superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America. Dr. Dinwiddie declared that the decision of the court is a great victory for the national prohibition movement, "making it no longer possible for outside liquor manufacturers and dealers to ship intoxicants into prohibition states under the protection of the interstate commerce laws, thus nullifying the State laws."

"Temperance leaders always have believed that the Webb-Kenyon law was constitutional," he continued. "Now the question has been settled for all time. Our contention as to the validity of the law has been proved well founded. The federal law now states that the several states can go as far as local sentiment will permit in the enactment of prohibition legislation with the advance knowledge that such laws cannot be nullified by resort of the liquor interests to the channels of interstate commerce."

"At least a dozen states will be immediately affected by the Webb-Kenyon decision. The law applies to Kansas, North Dakota, West Virginia, Idaho, Arizona, Oregon, Washington, North Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Oklahoma and possibly several other commonwealths."

"We have received numerous telegrams from different parts of the United States, since the Supreme Court handed down its recent decision, telling of efforts that are to be made to secure the passage of prohibition laws immediately, and the strength of the Webb-Kenyon decision."

Dr. Dinwiddie declared that the legislative outlook for prohibition this year is exceedingly encouraging. The immediate program before the Anti-Saloon League, said he, is to press for enactment of the Sheppard bill to abolish the saloons in the District of Columbia, which bill has already passed the Senate by a large majority; enactment of the Bankhead bill to exclude from the United States mails all liquor advertisements or solicitations destined for prohibition territory; and to secure the passage of the bill placing Hawaii under prohibition regulation. Then, of course, everything possible is to be done to bring about the passage of the amendment to the Federal Constitution for national prohibition.

Dr. Dinwiddie expressed pleasure that the Senate had passed the District of Columbia prohibition bill by so large a majority, the vote being 55 to 32, or within three of the necessary two-thirds required to pass the Federal amendment. In both branches of Congress, said he, the temperance cause is making rapid gains and it appears to be only a question of time before national prohibition will be a realization.

Nineteen states now have prohibition statutes, he explained. Four other states have enacted prohibition laws which go into operation in the near future. There is every indication that two other states, Utah and Florida, will vote for prohibition this year. Two others are on record as promising to pass prohibition laws or at least to submit the question to the electorate. Wyoming, it is believed, will pass such a statute, while New Mexico, there is reason to believe, will submit the proposition to its voters. In Indiana there is a growing sentiment for State prohibition, and this gives promise of early success. In other states the prospect is equally bright, he said.

## WOMAN SUFFRAGE BILLS ARE SIGNED IN NORTH DAKOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BISMARCK, N. D.—Governor Frazier this afternoon signed two woman suffrage bills passed by General Assembly by an overwhelming majority this week. One extends, beginning next July, limited suffrage allowing women to vote for all offices and questions not embodied in the Constitution, as in the Illinois statutes. The other is an amendment extending full equality of voting. This is referred to the General Assembly, which meets in 1919, and it is approved by that body it goes to the people in the general election in 1920.

A delegation of women carried the two bills to the Governor's office, and State leaders were presented with the pens by which the official signature was affixed.

This legislation marks another important step in the fight for equal suffrage, which lacked only one vote of having equal suffrage embodied in the State Constitution, adopted when North Dakota ceased to be a territory in 1889.

## NEW ELECTRIC LINES IN CUBA

HAVANA, Cuba—Electric street car service was inaugurated in Matanzas and Cardenas on Dec. 17. The Diario de la Marina says that much enthusiasm greeted the opening of the new service, and it is believed that the tramways will assist greatly in the development of these cities.

## INCREASE OF LARGE INCOMES IS REPORTED

ASTOUNDING RECORD OF RAPID CONCENTRATION OF WEALTH SHOWN IN REVENUE FIGURES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"The Association for an Equitable Income Tax, of which Register John J. Hopper of New York is president, and among whose officers are Commissioner of Immigration Frederic C. Howe, Charles H. Jagersoll, Amos Pinchot, Edmund B. Osborne and George L. Retford, is urging Congress to increase the tax rate on all incomes of over \$1,000,000 to from one-fifth to one-third of the total income, and the rates on all large incomes proportionately," says Benjamin C. Marsh in a report made to the Committee on Industrial Relations. "It urges also that the tariff on sugar be promptly repealed and the duties on the necessities of life and cheaper grades of luxuries be reduced, and that the rates on incomes from investment over \$50,000 should be counted as unearned incomes."

"Congress seems inclined to disregard these first ideals of democracy, and to impose higher taxes on food and other necessities of the working classes. The workers of America should realize the injustice of our present system of raising revenue and demand equality, such as urged by the Association for an Equitable Federal Income Tax. It is un-American and unjust to conscript workmen for military service as long as the institution of private property based on special privilege remains," says the report.

"The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is the most astounding record of the rapid concentration of wealth in a few hands in this country. For the year ending June 30, 1914, only 60 individuals in the United States were recorded as having a net taxable income of over \$1,000,000 each, and their aggregate net taxable income was \$127,000,000. For the year ending June 30, 1915, the number of net incomes of over \$1,000,000 exactly doubled to 120—and the 120 people received at least \$200,000,000. During this year there was a marked increase also in the number of all persons receiving large incomes, as follows: Persons receiving incomes of \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 increased from 69 to 122; those receiving from \$300,000 to \$400,000 increased from 147 to 354."

"In 1914 there were only 2348 individuals who received a net taxable income of \$100,000 or more, with an approximate gross income of \$955,000,000; while in 1915 there were 3704 such individuals, with an approximate gross income of \$1,050,000,000. One-tenth of 1 per cent of the population, including the dependents of these taxpayers, received nearly one-twentieth of the total national income. Not one of those receiving this enormous income secured it from his own exertions. All were due to some long-standing privilege or to some more recent opportunity for exorbitant profits due to the war. On the other hand, the number of those receiving incomes of from \$3000 to \$5000 fell from 82,754 in 1914 to 69,045 in 1915."

"Such an income tax as proposed will not only distribute more equitably the cost of government, but will help us to prevent the policy of financial imperialism, planned by the un-American results of privilege and monopoly—our billionaires."

## EMIGRATION OF JAMAICANS IS OPPOSED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—The public civil service of the island has been circularized by the Governor to obtain particulars of those Government employees who are eligible for enlistment in the army. Members of this class are coming forward and enlisting. One of the recruiting committees has urged on the Government the need of checking the emigration of able-bodied men to Cuba as in this way good material for the army is lost.

The Queen's Hotel, which is Government property, has been placed at the service of the Central Recruiting Committee to be used as a hostel for the disabled soldiers who in the second week of January will begin to attend classes at the Kingston Technical School to learn handicrafts. The hotel will be under the direct management of the Salvation Army and each man taken charge of will pay a nominal sum of 2 shillings (50 cents) per week.

The Jamaica Agricultural Society has now appointed a representative committee to prepare a statement in reply to the dispatch from the Secretary of the State asking for views as to what commercial and trade policy after the war will most contribute to increasing the prosperity of this island.

## ARGENTINE NAVAL TRAINING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Through the Ministry of Foreign Relations, the Argentine Navy Department has just obtained permission from the United States Government to send 10 naval officers to be placed aboard United States warships where they will be given every privilege in studying the methods employed, as well as in observing all classes of tactics and strategic maneuvers. The men who will be sent by Argentina are officers of the rank of first lieutenant, and among them will be an electrician, a mechanic, and a surgeon. These officers will later on be expected to apply all the experience gained to the uses of their navy.

## NEW LIGHT ON OWNERSHIP OF LANE PICTURES

Communication From Mr. MacColl Affirms London Is Rightful Possessor of Collection—Friendly Arrangement Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Bureau

LONDON, England—A further letter from Mr. MacColl, the keeper of the Wallace collection, appears in the Observer on the subject of Sir Hugh Lane's French pictures. It is as follows:

"Sir.—The case for overriding the bequest of certain of Sir Hugh Lane's modern pictures to the National Gallery has been put very forcibly by Lady Gregory and others in the Observer and elsewhere, and it is natural that they, who fought so gallantly to overcome the apathy of Dublin, should be eager for this solution and convinced that the evidence of Lane's own wishes is clear in favor of their contention. I may claim, however, to be in a better position to appreciate both sides of the case. As a friend of Lane, who has been entrusted with the writing of his life, I should wish his real intentions to be carried out: on the other side I was an intermediary in the later negotiations between him and the National Gallery, and in this way very fully in his confidence. I feel bound, therefore, to state the facts as I know them and my interpretation of what is doubtful."

"At the end of February, 1914, a difference had, unfortunately, arisen between Lane and the trustees over the loan of the pictures in question which had been arranged at the National Gallery. Upon this he threatened to take away his pictures, exhibit them elsewhere, and sell them, so as to demonstrate their value in the only way possible, after what he considered the slur put upon them and him by Dublin and London. If this threat had been carried out there would have been no question of the pictures either for Dublin or London. The intervention of some of Lane's London friends persuaded him to give London another chance. They suggested that he should agree to a compromise, by which the pictures should be exhibited at the Tate Gallery, while an attempt should be made to secure the gift to the Nation of a gallery for modern foreign art, of which Lane's pictures would be the nucleus. The exhibition was on the way to be arranged, but first the suffragist attacks and then the war interrupted our plans; but meantime I had been charged to sound Lane as to his ultimate intentions, and on March 5 I had a very full and frank conversation with him. He explained that originally his idea had been to provide a collection, not for a rich city like London, but for a poor one, Dublin."

"Disgusted with his treatment there, he had been brought to contemplate giving his pictures to London; that he would wait and see what appreciation of them was shown, the test to be the foundation of a gallery. Till that was done he refused to commit himself more definitely to which of the two he had already done in his correspondence; but the understanding between us was that if we secured a gallery we should have the pictures also; he had already made his will in favor of the National Gallery. Within a month I was able to tell him that there was good prospect of a gallery. Lane knew that this scheme, delayed also by the war, was being pursued, and I saw him finally on the very eve of his last departure for America. He gave me no hint of having changed his intention. Now I do not think Lane was the man to withdraw from the understanding on which our effort was based without warning, and his family and Irish friends are not likely to think it of him either."

"What, then, are we to make of the codicil, which is the chief argument on the other side? Lane had become director of the Dublin National Gallery, and there is no doubt that his interest in Ireland had, in consequence, revived; he had relented so far as to contemplate the gift to Dublin, but as an alternative, if the London scheme fell through, and he told me this. The codicil, which he prepared but did not execute, reflects this state of his mind. He wished to keep the two possibilities in being, but all hinged on the provision of a gallery, as the codicil itself proves."

"It is clear, therefore, that while Dublin and London might argue forever about the exact bias of Lane's mind at the last, the condition that would have determined it has been fulfilled in London and not in Dublin; and it is to London that legal possession of the pictures belongs. Dublin already possesses the important modern collection formed by Lane's efforts and gifts, and is to receive, in pictures and money, more than ten times the value of the legacy in question. The legacy was not an ordinary one to the National Gallery, but specifically for the foundation of a modern foreign collection, and without Lane's pictures this most important national project would be crippled at its start. The public good and Sir Hugh Lane's fame will, it seems to me, be better served by carrying out the scheme he had encouraged; but the case is eminently one for a friendly arrangement, such as the trustees have proposed, namely, the periodical loan to Dublin of groups of pictures from this collection, and not only of those, but of others from the ancient and modern store of the National Galleries. This will be rendered possible if the bill promised by the trustees is supported in Parliament."

## SWISS PEOPLE FACE IMPORTANT INTERNAL ISSUES

Proposal Now Before Federal Council to Increase Number of Federal Councillors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Bern Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland—Although absorbed, to a great extent, in watching the struggle near their boundaries the Swiss people are, nevertheless, fully aware of the internal problems with which their country is confronted. For instance, the press has of late been conducting a campaign in favor of a larger executive department, with the result that a motion has been introduced in the National Council to the effect that the number of Federal Councillors be increased from seven to nine. The Federal Council, through its president, pointed out the advantages and disadvantages of such a step. During the past two years and a half, he said, the pressure of work had indeed been tremendous, but with the return to normal conditions the amount of work would also decrease, although he fully recognized that a cessation of hostilities on the part of the belligerents in no way meant a speedy solution of all the outstanding problems. The Federal Council would, nevertheless, give the subject careful consideration and report on it in due time.

Again, great interest in the question of railway administration was aroused by a recent statement by M. Forrer, head of the Department for Railways. Unless the situation was relieved in the near future, he said, the present shortage of coal would compel the railway authorities not only to increase the fares and rates of freight, but also to reduce the train service by 50 per cent, if not more. The people, however, are now prepared for this kind of restriction. They have full confidence in the Government for doing its best under extraordinary difficult circumstances.

With regard to the shortage of milk, the discussion of this question in the National Council revealed three interesting facts. First, that this shortage was due to the extensive use of this necessity in the manufacture of chocolate and condensed milk and in the raising of calves; second, that the production could be increased if the Entente Powers would release the artificial fodder already paid for; and third, most important of all, that the farmers considered it a point of honor not to go, during this winter, beyond the present price limit of 28 and 30 centimes per liter.

One more canon, namely Zürich, has decided, by referendum, in favor of proportional representation. This electoral reform is making great headway in Switzerland, and many papers, commenting on the step taken by the Canton of Zürich, predict a national system of proportional representation in the near future.

The National Assembly has constantly been receiving petitions to undertake some steps with a view to bringing the belligerents together. These petitions were to be discussed in the National Assembly shortly, but in view of the peace overtures on the part of the Central Powers, such a course has been deferred, if not abandoned. As regards the peace overtures themselves, although the papers give much prominence to the official text of the notes, little comment is made.

## PERU TO PROTECT NATIVE LABORERS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A commerce report says that the Government of Peru has recently promulgated a law amending and amplifying the Workmen's Compensation Act to meet the special needs that have become apparent since the application of the original law. Another recent law provides that native laborers must be paid in money, and they must not be compelled to live in agricultural, pastoral, or industrial centers against their will.

The daily wage of native laborers in the mountains shall not be less than 20 centavos (8.5 cents), even though such laborers receive concessions of land, animals, feedstuffs, etc. In case food is furnished, it is not to be more in value than the laborer earns each week. Laborers now working on plantations without receiving wages are free to abandon their places, with their families, animals, and tools unless they have entered into a contract with the proprietor for not more than a year. In case of such contract, the employee must stay out the year, and he must pay any existing indebtedness, but neither persons nor animals can be held for debts.

## TRAFFIC METHODS INTEREST RIO POLICE

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Police officials here have manifested considerable interest in magazine articles describing the management and equipment of the traffic police of New York and other American cities, says Commerce Reports. Requests have been made for models or designs or illustrations of the weighted stands used for roping off crowds and for making ways for wheeled traffic, as well as of police semaphores. A semaphore, in order to win favor here, should be rather ornate in design to match the handsome bronze electroliners of the street corners. It should have arms bearing the devices adopted by the Automobile Club of Brazil to indicate "right," "left," "stop," etc., upon colored backgrounds, that might be illuminated by electricity at night. Some device, perhaps an awning, to protect the policeman who stands beneath the semaphore from the tropical sun might be required here.

## CENTRAL POWERS' NOTE TO VATICAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Berlin Bureau

BERLIN, Germany—Commenting on the note addressed by the German Government to the Vatican in connection with its offer to open peace negotiations, the Kölnische Volkszeitung, the official organ of the Center Party, observed that the special significance of the action thus taken consists in the fact that it was taken in agreement with Germany's allies, so that Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey, as well as Germany, have recognized the sovereignty of the papacy. This, it remarks, will be of the greatest importance sooner or later in connection with the solution of "the Roman question," and meanwhile it is certain that the Pope will use his authority and influence as much as possible with a view to promoting peace.

In the meantime the text of the Austrian note to the Vatican has been published in the German press. It says that the anxiety evinced by the Pope to bring about a cessation of hostilities prompted Austria-Hungary and her allies to inform him that they had decided to propose negotiations, the war, which had always been a defensive one on their part, having reached a point where the united efforts of their enemies could only result in increased suffering for humanity as a whole, and had no prospect of preventing the Allied Powers from securing for the future guarantees for which they had to thank the successes of their brave armies. Prompted by a desire not to take upon themselves the responsibility for the further continuance of the war, they had therefore offered to negotiate, trusting that in judging their proposals the situation created by the military operations would be taken into account, and that in this way these proposals would serve as a basis for the conclusion of peace. The Austro-Hungarian Government was convinced, the note concluded, that the Pope would appreciate these motives, and would, therefore, be grateful if he would take the initiative, and would thereby lend the work of peace the powerful support of his high authority.

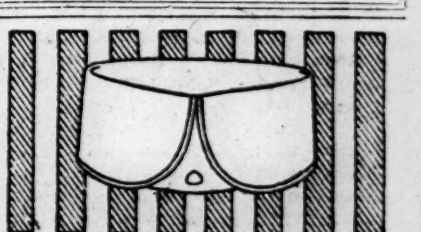
## "Such a Wonderful, Thrilling Trip."

"Right from the observation car of the 'Golden State Limited' I could see far away toward Mexico, a vast rolling sweep of country. 'Then—flash—the red and white pennon of a cavalry troop moving on patrol—or a long column of marching infantry.' 'You really ought to adopt the slogan—See the army at work from the 'Golden State Limited.'"

Another splendidly equipped train over the Golden State Route via Rock Island—El Paso Southwestern—Southern Pacific is the "California."

It reflects the high-class service of the "Golden State Limited." Both trains via the direct line of lowest altitudes—the most comfortable and interesting route to Southern California. The military encampments at El Paso and West provide a continuous panorama every loyal American should see. Tickets permit ten day stopover at El Paso.

Less than three days—Chicago-St. Louis to Los Angeles—no extra fare. Tickets, reservations and California literature on request at Rock Island Travel Bureau, 343 Old South Bldg., N. E. Farwell, S. E. A. Phone Main 2249—Advertisement.



PLATTSBURG  
MADE  
WITH THE OVAL BUTTON-HOLE  
AND NEW REINFORCED EDGE.

**Lion Collars**  
Oldest Brand in America  
15 C EACH 6 FOR 90 C  
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

A tasty, toasty cracker  
**The Toasterette**

Buttered, salted and toasted member of the EDUCATOR family of all-food crackers—a delightful accessory to soup and salad; a fine luncheon.

Be sure to get the Educator kind.  
Johns Educator Food Co., Educator Building, Boston

**POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL**  
ALWAYS FRESH  
THE STANDARD IMPORTED OLIVE OIL

**HINKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE**  
32 KILBY ST. BOSTON  
THE MOST LIBERAL FORMS AND LOWEST RATES WITH EXPERTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT  
Tel. 1408, 1409, 1411, 1409, 1408, 1408 & 1410

CUT YOUR LIVING COST  
OUR CATALOGUE WILL TELL YOU HOW  
It will help you grow a hundred dollars' worth of vegetables on small plots; truthfully illustrates and describes the best in seeds, plants and everything for garden-making; 128 pages; has beautiful lithographed cover, and contains a 50¢ cash coupon which can be used as part payment on your first order. Mailed Free. Write today.  
IOWA SEED CO., Dept. C.S.M., Des Moines, Ia.



## OPEN BOATS

Copyright, 1916, by Alfred Noyes  
LONDON, England.—The ebb and flow of this war necessarily pass beyond the range of any man's vision. From incidents that we are able to visualize completely—the solitary spar tossed up by the wave—we obtain clues to the moving epic beyond our ken.

For intense drama, doubly significant because its horror is unseen, drowned in the deep reticence of the sea, it would be difficult to match the following passage, from the log-book of a British merchantship:

"At this time and position we passed through a quantity of wreckage, apparently from a small vessel, and consisting of small lining boards, painted white, a small companion hatch-cover, a small ladder, several seamen's chests, and a small empty boat. There were many tins amongst the wreckage, apparently petrol tins, floated deep, some painted red and some green. They had not been long in the water."

Then, in a single grim sentence, giving the key as it with deliberate art, the log-book closes:

"At 11:30 a. m. the master observed the top of the periscope."

My present concern is chiefly with the small "open boats" to which the "U" boats on some occasions—not on this occasion, apparently—consign passengers and crews (men, women and children) after sinking their ships at sea. Certainly, no tale in the long annals of our sea-adventure is fraught with more pity and terror.

Circumstances are always found to justify whatever the law-breaker may desire to do. If he desires to put men, women and children into open boats, a hundred miles from land, in a comparatively calm sea, it is obviously not his fault that—six hours later—a storm should arise and trample them under. He has left them at all distances from land, some only a few miles and others many score, in the Mediterranean and in the Atlantic. Hitherto, the shipwrecked crew in an open boat, out of sight of land, has been the first elementary object lesson in pity to the human race. In the last two years of grace, under the wings of the new civilization, heralded by a thousand perverse forms of new art and new thought, it has become an act of benevolence to inflict this punishment upon thousands of innocent victims.

Indeed, the open boat atrocities, taken altogether, present as serious a problem to the civilized world as the deportations in Belgium and France. And they are increasing.

The tale of the Cottingham is a typical one. She was owned in Glasgow, rigged as a fore and aft schooner, built of steel at Goole, and bound from Rouen to Swansea. On Sunday, Dec. 26, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, with a southwest wind blowing and a choppy sea, she was about 16 miles southwest of Lundy Island South Light, and sailing at about 5½ knots. Without any warning, a shell passed directly over the vessel and the report of a gun was heard. Looking astern, the master saw the periscope and conning-tower of a submarine, in the wake of the ship, about a mile distant. The Cottingham kept her course. A second shell went over, and the submarine began to overhaul the ship very rapidly, coming up to the starboard quarter. A signal was now seen flying on the submarine—"Abandon Ship"—and a third shell struck the Cottingham on the starboard bow.

The engines were stopped, and all hands were called to the boats, which were promptly lowered. There were six men in the master's boat, and seven men in that of the chief officer. This was about 4:30 p. m. The boats pulled away clear, while the shells continued. There were 10 or 12 shells fired. Darkness was coming on, and the ship was not seen to sink.

The master's boat went away before the wind and sea, steering northeast. Signals by red lights were made to the other boat, which replied to two signals, but did not answer the third. The boats lost touch with each other about six o'clock. The master assumed, however, that the other boat was following the same course and steered for Lundy Island. Lights were seen a few hours later, and signals were again made by red flags. The patrol-boat Soar loomed up out of the dark, and the crew of the master's boat were taken aboard at 10:30 p. m.

The Soar then cruised round, searching the pitchy seas far and wide, but nothing was seen of the other boat, with the seven missing men.

The end of this brief summary of a thousand cases is told best, perhaps, in a telegram from St. David's.

"Begin—life-boat named Cottingham of Glasgow washed ashore at Portliskerry bottom up broke to pieces on rocks also life-buoy marked S. S. Minstre Anvers ends."

The case of the Diomed would be pretty good evidence for the prosecution in that remote court of international law (at which most of us agree to scoff, and thereby lend immeasurable support to the tenets of Germany). The Diomed was a schooner of some three thousand tons, built of steel at Greenock and bound from Liverpool to Shanghai with a general cargo. On the 22nd of August, the weather being fine and clear, with a slight sea, she was sailing at full speed about 30 miles west of the Scilly Islands. At 9:45 a. m. a submarine was sighted about six miles distant on the port beam. The helm was ported, at once, to bring the submarine astern.

At about 11:45 a. m. the submarine opened fire. She was then three miles away. The shots fell short till 1:45, when they began to fall ahead of the

ship, and eventually to strike her. They struck her very systematically. First, they smashed up the stern, then the fore-part of the ship, and then—lest any "place of safety" should remain—they began to break up the bridge. The submarine flew no signal.

The second mate then ordered the ship to be stopped and abandoned; for she was obviously sinking. She carried four boats of which the two on the portside had been smashed by shell-fire. One of the two boats on the starboard side was "holed"; but they did not notice it till after she was lowered when, promptly filling up with good green sea-water, she capsized.

The crew swam round her, or clung to her sides while the other starboard boat fought with its own difficulties. Just after it had reached the water, there was a violent explosion in the engine room of the Diomed, which threw up a great wave and half filled this boat also. The crew baled her as hastily as possible, in order to come to the rescue of the men in the sea.

At last they were able to pick up the men who were swimming. Those who were clinging to the damaged boat were left as they were "safe" for the time being. There were about 34 men in the undamaged boat.

All this time, it must be remembered, the Diomed was sinking. The men had hardly been taken from the water when she went down with a rush. The waves closed over her, and these wrecked men were left alone with their enemies on the naked sea. The submarine rendered them no help of any kind. The commander looked at the men in the water and shook his fist at them, saying something in German. Then he closed the hatch and the submarine submerged leaving them to their own devices.

The second mate headed the undamaged boat for the Irish coast, and at about 6 o'clock in the evening he hailed a destroyer which foamed through the dusk to the scene of the wreck. There, long after dark, they picked up the survivors on the capsized boat. But seven men had dropped off in sheer exhaustion and had been drowned; and five of these were neutrals.

The Anglo-Californian was homeward bound from Montreal to Avonmouth, with a cargo of 927 horses. She was chased and shelled by a submarine. She sent out wireless calls and was answered by a man-of-war beyond the horizon. The firing grew so hot that when the submarine signaled "abandon ship" the captain decided to obey. He stopped the engines and two boats were lowered. One was fired on and both capsized.

A wireless message was then received telling the captain to hold on as long as possible, and he decided to go on again. He had some difficulty in persuading the firemen to go down below; but he was probably helped by the way in which the submarine had treated their "places of safety." As soon as the ship went on, the submarine opened fire on the bridge and boats. The captain and eight hands were killed; seven hands were badly wounded, and 20 horses were killed.

I shall not attempt to paint that picture—the smoke, the confusion, the changes of command, the concussions, the neighings of the horses, the pounding of the engines. But with all that as a background, and the single statement that the wireless operator was in an exposed position just abaft the bridge and remained at his post throughout, let the reader study for himself the amazing melodrama of this wireless conversation between the Anglo-Californian and the invisible man of war rushing up beyond the sky line.

"S. O. S. S. O. S., being chased by submarine. S. O. S. Position latitude 50 and so N. Longitude 10 and so W. Steering so and so."

"Go ahead. He is being led a dance, and it is O. K. to work for a few minutes. Now altering course to south."

"Are you the Cryptic? He is rapidly overtaking us. Yes, steer so and so and keep me informed."

"That is impossible. We are being fired on."

"Where is submarine?" "Now astern." "Endeavor to carry out instructions. Important."

"Can't. He is now on top of us and I can hear his shots hitting us."

"On your port?" "Submarine on top of us and hitting us. Captain says steering so and so. If he alters course will endanger ship."

"Did you get message from Cryptic?" "This was an invisible destroyer speaking from a new point of compass, 40 miles away."

"Don't know who he is, believe it is Sphinx."

"No. Cryptic said something about approaching you."

"I can't hear him."

"Steer as much east as possible." "This was Cryptic resuming her long distance instructions and cross examination."

"If we steer east, we shall have submarine abeam. We can't do it." "Please give Cryptic your speed."

"Twelve knots." "Can see your smoke. Hold on. Funnel rod and blue bands with yellow star. We are making your smoke."

"According to your position I am nine miles off you."

"We are the Anglo-Californian."

"Have you many passengers?"

"No. But we are 150 men on board."

"Please fire rocket to verify position. What is position of submarine?"

"Right astern, firing at wireless."

"Let me have your position frequently."

"Now firing our rockets. Submarine signals 'Abandon vessel as soon as possible.'"

"As a last resource, can you ram?"

"She will then give in. Can you see my smoke N. E. of you?"

"No. No. She is too close. We are stopped and blowing off."

"It was at this point that the Captain



Indian transport wagons in Mesopotamia

## BUT ONE ARREST IN CHICAGO ON A SUNDAY NIGHT

New Superintendent of Police a Worker, Holding Confidence of His Men, Who Are Stimulated by Rivalry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sunday night, in this city of 2,500,000, but one crime was reported to the Police Department. It was a minor offense. In the week of Jan. 6-12, just past, crime in Chicago was 20 per cent lower than for the same week in 1916. The newly appointed general superintendent of police, H. F. Schuetzler, read the figures for this year and last to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor from a report he had just prepared for presentation to the Mayor, "Cleaning Up Chicago."

Any inference that it can be done with the wave of a hand, or the application of some patent panacea brings out a gruff, roaring laugh from the big figure of the new chief. He climbed up by dint of hard work from the bottom of the local department, he knows Chicago, his policemen and their problems, and he doesn't think it can be done that way. The new chief's free of crime is his own hard work, the hard work of his men, and some originality in methods.

"I don't take any credit for there being only one crime last night," he said on Monday. "I was out myself last night, and visited a lot of stations, covering miles, but I can't do it all. The policemen are responsible for that."

Chicago's new police administration, it appears, is to follow in effect very much the lines of the big selling organization in business, built on a foundation of confidence in the man at the head, propelled by his driving power and stimulated by rivalry to do well. The right placing of his men is a great factor, he notes, in the technique of his business. "The men all have confidence in me," said Chief Schuetzler, "and they all want to help make my work a success. I have never asked a man to go where I wouldn't go myself, and I have had charge of all the big strikes here in the last 10 or a dozen years."

Rivalry is a great thing for keeping to the mark, the new chief finds. While occupying the office of first deputy superintendent he recently instituted a "crime squad," he explained. "When a crime is committed, the precinct is ordered to report to headquarters immediately. Every captain likes to take care of his own neighborhood, and will dig in hard to keep the crime squad from being shot into his precinct. I remember when I was a captain, if I saw a man from headquarters out in my territory I would turn out the whole bunch to find out what he was looking for, and get to it first."

Chief Schuetzler reports that the plan of detaching four detectives to each precinct, in plain clothes, to prevent and round up crime, which he started some time ago, is working well. "The criminals have their automobiles, now and then," continued the officer. "Why shouldn't the policemen? I would like to see the force well provided with automobiles. Some other cities are doing it, I notice, cutting down on the mounted police and the motorcycles."

Sunday closing is to be enforced emphatically. But the new chief wants to see prosecutions follow arrest, and was encouraged at the report of two

cases that morning. "After all, the police are a small thing," he said. "It is the law behind us that prevents crime. There is too much sentimentalism in the handling of paroles."

One, other, factor Superintendent Schuetzler counts on to help him "clean up" Chicago, and that is originality. When he was in charge of the police shops he built an automobile 12 or 13 years ago when automobiles were almost unknown. Inquiry showed it was running up to four months ago. But such is his business that he does not often discuss in advance what form a new idea will take.

## SUFFRAGE VICTORY EXPECTED IN ILLINOIS IN 1920

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Profiting by the experience of other states in suffrage elections, the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association is now working on an intensive organization of the State for an anticipated election in 1920. The immediate task the State Suffrage Society has set out for itself is to throw its weight into the movement for a constitutional convention.

Its expectation is to get full suffrage when a new State document is adopted. Now there will be two fights which the suffragists must see through, the first a referendum on a constitutional convention if submitted to the people by this winter's Legislature, and the second, a State vote on a suffrage proposition in the new constitution when presented.

The general expectation is that the Legislature will take the first steps for a new Constitution, and that when submitted to the people, the proposal will carry. But as to the suffrage proposition in the new basic law, that is another question. If all goes on schedule the new Constitution will be given to the voters in 1920 and the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association realizes that there is not much time in between in which to prepare for its object.

Miss Katherine M. Porter, chairman of organization, says that her aim is to see a suffrage society affiliated with the State body, in every county seat, and she is now working to that end. Meantime, for more effective legislative purposes, new organization by the senatorial districts is being completed, in addition to the organization by congressional districts already existing.

## DEFENSE ROADS FOR THE ISLAND OF OAHU

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Treat, U. S. A., who arrived recently to take command of the First Brigade, Hawaiian division, stationed at Schofield Barracks, intends to perfect during his stay in the Territory the latest plans of the Army War College in Washington, D. C., for the strategic defense of the island of Oahu by the development of a complete and efficient road system. General Treat explains that this new plan is an amplification of the old plan adopted for the development of a defensive road system for the island.

AID FOR IDLE PRISONERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Speaking for the Prison Reform League of Pennsylvania, William Draper Lewis, former dean of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, announced at a weekly conference of the league on Saturday that the organization will soon make an attempt to alleviate the condition of thousands of prisoners, now kept in idleness, by the establishment of six farms scattered throughout the State.

## MESOPOTAMIA AGAIN SCENE OF OPERATIONS

Military Activities Revive and British Forces Advance Toward Kut—Communication Lines Are Greatly Improved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England.—After a long lull in the operations, there has been more military activity in Mesopotamia, and the British forces under General Maude are almost a mile from Kut on one bank of the river. On the northern bank, however, the Turkish positions are still intact, in spite of the threat to their rear. What the British movement means is not yet obvious, but it is well known that for months past communications have been improved, considerable additions have been made to the personnel of the forces, and the comfort of the troops in what is considered to be a minor sphere of operations, is receiving much more attention. The communications from the head of the Persian Gulf upstream to the firing line have presented the most serious problem to the military authorities, but light railways have now been pushed forward, the number of boats suitable for the navigation of the Tigris and Euphrates has been increased, and the transport, chiefly in the hands of Indian troops, has been augmented. Perhaps the most noticeable and obvious progress has been made in the work of aerial reconnaissance. According to the special correspondent of the British press at the headquarters of the Indian Expeditionary Force, British ascendancy in the air is as complete as in France.

The closest touch, he says, in a recent dispatch, has been established between artillery commanders and pilots and observers, with damaging effect to the enemy's guns. Air photography, as a means of charting a hostile and unsurveyed country, has been brought to perfection. Hangars have reduced the wastage of machines, which in the earlier days warped and shrank. By constant bombing raids, especially at night, the British have established an aggressive offensive. The result of fights in the air has been that a week often passes without a sight of a hostile aeroplane.

Low flying, the dispatch continues, no easy thing in the dark, has become the rule of late. In a raid at Shumran the other night one of our machines was hit by splinters from its own bomb. The effective machine-gun fire near the ground, in cooperation with our cavalry, has been the most remarkable development in the air. Our aeroplanes have become the terror of raiders and irregular horse. It is impossible for them to get off with their loot in the morning. No nullahs are deep enough to hide them. Our machines, flying a few feet above ground, scour the whole desert, rake their hiding-places with machine-gun fire, scatter and pursue their cavalry and round up the retreating convoys, while our cavalry follow up and bring back the spoil. Such was the result of an attempt to raid our camel transport at Sheikh Saad. Of course, an action of the kind would be impossible over the enemy's position, but on the line of communications it is most effective. Our flying men have discovered a short way with raiders.

After enumerating some of the difficulties in flying which are only met with in Mesopotamia, the dispatch continues: At the beginning of the campaign, when we were operating in country where the tribesmen were in the pay of the Turks, the landing difficulty increased the odds against our airmen. An aviator going up to Nasiriyeh in July, 1915, had to land in an inundated area. He was able to bring his machine down in the flooded water on the friendly side of the river. He escaped with his revolver and rations as the Arabs on the other bank made for the machine, but friendly Arabs opened fire on them and scattered them, and the aeroplane was recovered intact. During the return from Nasiriyeh, two machines came to ground, one alighting near Khamisiyeh. It was just after the defeat of the Turks, and a responsible Shaikh received the pilot and entertained him hospitably. The other machine came down the same day within 15 miles, but it fell amongst defeated and retreating auxiliaries, who were in no mood to give quarter.

Now we are having things very much our own way, though the enemy have brought out some good machines, and fliers, and gallant men. Their two Fokkers disappeared after a fight with our airmen on Aug. 13, and have not been seen since. One landed well within the Turkish lines; the other on rough ground by the Tigris bank, where it was broken up by our gunfire. Since this our machines have carried out their work unmolested. One of our pilots the other day looped the loop and cartwheeled over Kut in contempt of Archibalds. Prisoners tell us that this derisive little bit of bravado impressed our friends immensely.

Chaff is exchanged freely between the rival flying corps. Many of the enemy pilots are Germans. Smith inquires of Schultz: "Why don't you use the aeroplane we left you at Kut? Can drop you spare parts if they are any use." It was a mere shell of a machine, and information had come through that they were trying to put a German engine in it. "Go on dropping bombs on our aeroplane," Schultz retorts: "It is from 800 to 900 meters high, and you haven't done any damage yet. By the way, we have a machine that will strafe you." The English illustrated papers, when they contain anything that will penetrate the German wire, are dropped on their aeroplanes. Simplicity and rugged rain upon ours.

## OPPOSITION TO THE POLICY OF NEW YORK MAYOR

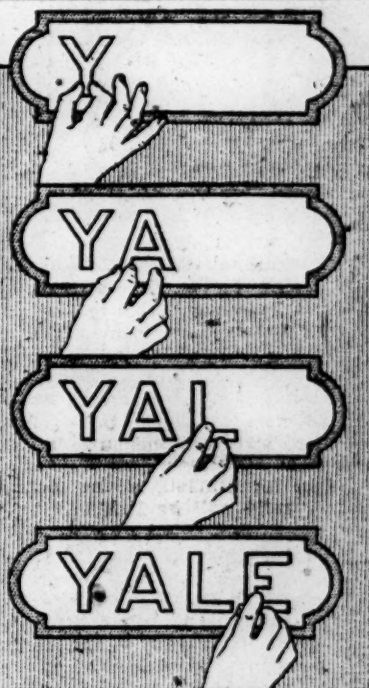
Dr. Felix Adler and Others Object to Imposing of Military Training Upon the City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from Its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mayor Mitchell's recent action in assuring that the 12 new members he was about to appoint to the Board of Education believed in military training in the schools has aroused an opposition among opponents of such training which has been publicly expressed by Dr. Felix Adler, leader of the Society for Ethical Culture.

"The policy of military training," said Dr. Adler, "is thus imposed upon the city by the Mayor through the appointees selected for the purpose. This policy has been condemned by many of the best educators. It is not sanctioned by the German militarists, who may be supposed to be qualified judges. It has been rejected in admirable language by the American Federation of Labor."

"The point to note is that in the shaping of this policy in this city the people have no part. They are not asked, nor are their views taken. The Mayor is the author of this policy, and it is within our power to dismiss him from office at the end of his term if we do not like his policies. But we must remember that he is an executive officer, and that his administration has been sound, courageous and honest. Thus we are placed in the dilemma of failing to elect a chief magistrate who has given great satisfaction as an executive because he has also exercised legislative functions that ought not to be entrusted to him and, for which he has not the necessary fitness nor training. I ask, is it not an anomaly that the Mayor should actually decide by the appointments he makes a policy of such far-reaching consequence? Should not the people be consulted directly through a legislative body of their own?"



## Yale House Hardware

The first consideration in the locks and hardware for your house is security, of course. And then artistic decoration. There are hundreds of designs harmonizing with every architectural school, and available in every price range. Yale locks and hardware. The reputation of Yale locks and hardware rests upon their proven security, durability and beauty.

Built to secure—  
Built to endure.  
The YALE & TOWNE MFG. CO.  
12-15, sack. \$1.00  
Canadian Yale & Towne Ltd.  
St. Catharines, Ont.

For 207 Years We Have Been Milling Water-stone

Whole Wheat Flour

and whole-grain flours and cereals. Retain all the rich food elements that nature placed in the grain which are removed in ordinary milling.

Whole Wheat 3-lb. sack, 25c  
6-lb. sack, 45c  
12-lb. sack, \$1.00

Del. free in lot or 24 Zone, Parcel Post or Ex. MEALS—Yellow or White Corn Meal. FLOURS—Buckwheat, Graham, Rye, etc.—Cracked Wheat, Oats, Rice, Barley, etc.—Ruck, short Flour, Natural Brown Rice, Natural Brown Barley, Bran.

INSECT FOODS—Natural Brown Barley Flour, Natural Brown Rice Flour, Whole Oat Flour. Send for Free Booklet. GREAT VALLEY MILLS  
Est. 1719. PAOLI, PA.

CUT YOUR OWN HAIR

You can now cut your own hair when and how you please and as good as barber can cut it without the barber's bill if you use an AMERICAN SAFETY HAIR CUTTER (McDonough's Patent). This automatic machine is not a clipper. Works like a comb, your hair, making you cut your own hair quickly and cheaply. The money you save on six 50c hair-cutters pays for the machine. Future hair-cut cost only two cents each. The only attention required is occasional removal of blades. Grind complete with six blades \$2.00—postpaid. If your dealer cannot supply you, send the money today or write for information. Make an ideal gift. Dealers and salesmen write for terms. AMERICAN SAFETY HAIR CUTTER CO., 607 Liberty Ave., Room 28, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Entire Wheat Flour

Franklin Mills Co. 121 State St. Boston



## FULL POWER TO INVESTIGATE LEAK IS GIVEN

Rules Committee Authorized to Employ Counsel and Experts—No Expense to Be Spared in Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Majority members of the Rules Committee this morning decided to hold no more "leak" hearings until plans for employment of counsel and for the further prosecution of the investigation are made.

During the entire morning the majority members were in secret session, presumably trying to decide upon the man for counsel to the committee. It is expected that, when the majority reaches a decision, the Republican members will be called in and action taken by the whole committee.

Developments in the "leak" situation include authority given to the Rules Committee to employ counsel and expert services without limitation as to expense, and an insistent rumor that the Democratic members of the Rules Committee intend to retain Samuel L. Tintermyer as counsel for the committee.

Reference was openly made upon the floor of the House Wednesday that such an intention was being generally mentioned, and emphatic opposition from several members to such a course developed. The reasons indicated for this opposition included allegations that Mr. Tintermyer is too friendly with both Secretary McAdoo and Thomas W. Lawson to prosecute such an investigation with impartial incisiveness.

Representative Lenroot speaking for the minority of the committee, stated to the House his conviction that the majority of the committee would not seek to select any counsel disapproved of by the minority, since that would justify the Republicans in again charging that the majority was still endeavoring to whitewash rather than investigate.

The minority, he assured the House, would most emphatically oppose the selection of Mr. Tintermyer. Representative Howard of Georgia made the sharpest attack upon the alleged plan to employ Mr. Tintermyer, calling attention to testimony given by Mr. Lawson and indicating the close relations of Mr. Tintermyer and Mr. Lawson.

Portmaster-General Burleson and Solicitor-General Davis have been in conference with Democratic members of the Rules Committee today. When asked if it were possible that the Administration was mixing in the "leak" affair Chairman Henry made no direct reply but said there might be something to give to the press later.

## FROM ECONOMIC POINT COAL PRICE IS CALLED LOWER

(Continued from page one)

Mr. Williams said that he did not accuse the Government of waste but by extravagant rates of interest reducing the purchasing power of the dollar.

To explain his statement that coal had decreased rather than increased in price in late years Mr. Williams went into the history of the interchange of commodities, beginning with the exchange of hides and culminating in the gold standard. He said that the basis of exchange was exactly the same now as in early history except for the fact that the commodities were held longer and the consumer held money until one or another commodity was needed. In the light of the advance of price in other commodities, viewed from this standpoint, the speaker said that anthracite coal had decreased in price.

The European war, which has had a place in practically every point discussed by the commission, was brought up by Mr. Williams when he explained some of the conditions faced by the coal producers. He said that almost all the contracts of munition makers and others supplying the belligerents called for loading on cars for shipment regardless of whether or not there might be vessels to carry them abroad. The consequence has been that there has been an enormous demand for cars and accordingly the transportation of coal became a complex situation.

Again describing the conditions faced by the anthracite producer, Mr. Williams said that the labor situation in the Pennsylvania mines was an important feature. According to the State law there, no miner can work in an anthracite mine until he has had two years' experience as laborer in an anthracite mine. The miner, he explained, has a number of laborers who work under him. Nearly all the workmen in the Pennsylvania mines are aliens and many of them have had plenty of experience in their own countries. Yet these men are compelled to work as laborers for two years in an anthracite mine, the consequence being that they soon find out that they can go to a bituminous mine where the law does not hold, and there go to work as miners at a salary practically double.

Joseph Dickson of the firm of Dickson and Eddy, Boston representatives of the Scranton Coal Company, also testified. He said that the increase in the price of anthracite coal was inevitable. Quoting a mass of figures he said that 60 per cent of the 69,000,000 tons of anthracite mined every normal year is the so-called household coal, used in homes, and the rest, the buckwheat, nut and pea coal is mined at a loss.

## DEALERS EXPECT CONTINUED HIGH PROVISION PRICES

Conditions in the Market Said to Be Due to War and Larger Home Demand

Provisions have increased nearly 50 per cent in cost over last year and buyers for large wholesale and retail concerns said today that continued high prices may be expected during the winter without relief or until peace has been declared in Europe.

During 1916 the excuse for high prices from coal to eggs has been largely a plea of shortage on account of the large amount of supplies sent overseas and to supply the large demand occasioned by unusual prosperity in the United States. As instances of higher prices, sugar is 1 cent a pound higher than it was in last January and flour has gone up nearly \$3 a barrel.

Conditions in the sugar market blamed for the extreme cost of the summer pays for a pound of sugar this year are the European war, the backwardness of the Cuban sugar crop and the lack of labor both in Cuban sugarfields and in United States refineries. Cuban sugars, which usually flood the market about the middle of December have not appeared to any appreciable extent and are not expected until February. One official of a sugar refinery here said, "People cannot count on any low-priced sugar until the war is over and raw sugars become normal." Many people have changed from buying sugar in paper bags and cartons to cotton bags because it costs one-half cent more to have it in the former. In 10-pound cotton bags sugar can be bought for 7 1/2 cents a pound, retail, but in the regular cartons the price is 8 cents a pound, generally.

In the flour market the European war was the cause of the enormous fluctuations of last year, buyers' say. With talk of peace negotiations flour lowered but later strengthened until today it is selling 50 cents a barrel higher than 10 days ago and advances are expected while the war is in progress. Flour, at retail grocers, is sold from \$10.60 to \$11 a barrel today and wholesalers are quoting about \$9.60 to \$10.25 a barrel. Last year wholesale flour was \$6.70 to \$7.20 a barrel.

Fish has been higher this year than it was at any time in 1916 and stocks are being bought up with such rapidity, a fish dealer says, that a scarcity may be felt before spring. Many vessels formerly used in the fishing trade have been transferred to the freight business and consequently the supply of fish, always low at this time of the year, is very small. The president of one of the large cooperative fish concerns on the Boston Fish Pier said today that more vessels are needed for the work and his company is planning to purchase.

Other provisions have followed the higher trend. Eggs have increased about 14 cents a dozen in all grades; butter is about eight cents a pound higher and beans have gone to \$7 a bushel from the \$4.10 quoted on Jan. 17, 1916. Potatoes are one of the high-priced provisions, now selling at \$3.30 in 2-bushel bags and at \$1.85 in Charlestown for a bushel, as compared with the \$2.75 paid for two-bushel bags last year. Onions have doubled in price, going from \$2.50 to \$2 a big last year to \$5.50 to \$6 a bag today. Apples are about the only provision which has stayed the same, with Baldwin's selling at \$2.50 to \$4 a barrel this year and \$3.50 a barrel last year.

### PREFERENTIAL PLAN URGED

MALDEN, Mass.—A public hearing on a proposal to abolish the present primary system in Malden and substitute the preferential ballot was held in the council chamber of City Hall last night. The proposal was taken under advisement by Mayor Charles M.udgett and a joint legislative committee of the Council and Board of Aldermen. The preferential plan was explained by Frank E. Simpson, and the majority of the speakers favored its adoption. Representative Lloyd Makepeace of Malden has filed a bill in the Legislature which provides for the abolition of the primary in wards in which there is no contest for office. It is understood that this bill may be amended, so as to provide for the adoption of the preferential ballot.

### SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

Military training for boys from eight to 16 years of age for an hour each day and six months intensive training thereafter was advocated by Adjutant-General Gardner W. Pearson as the best method of military preparation in the United States at the annual dinner of the Sons of the Revolution at the Copley-Plaza last evening. The Knox prizes awarded annually by the society to those artillery units of the National and State forces excelling in gunnery were presented to representatives of the various victorious organizations. Each trophy consists of two oval bronze tablets in bas-relief mounted side by side on a carved mahogany panel.

### SALT LAKE RAILROAD PLANS

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The Salt Lake route will expend at least \$5,500,000 in new construction and betterments in 1917, says the Herald. Improvements will include the laying of 200 miles of new 90-pound rail, approximately \$1,500,000; additional ballast, \$500,000; improving water supply at Las Vegas, Nevada, \$25,000; bridges, \$120,000; miscellaneous betterments, \$160,000; 750 self-dumping steel gondola cars, six cabooses and six giant locomotives of latest type, \$1,800,000; and a new branch line 24 miles long from Pico to Santa Ana, Cal., costing about \$1,400,000.

## STATE URGED TO THINK OF PUBLIC OWNED RAILWAY

Bentley W. Warren Says Time Has Arrived When Massachusetts Legislature Should Give Topic Serious Attention

Bentley W. Warren, appearing for the Street Railway Association before the committee on railroads of the Legislature today, cautioned the members of that body that the time had arrived when the Massachusetts Legislature should give serious consideration to the proposition that the street railways of the State should be publicly owned. At another point in his remarks he declared that public ownership must come or the Legislature find some way to induce private investors to put their money into them.

In the meantime, he said, and as a means of retaining for the present the benefits accruing from private ownership, the State might consider the plan of exempting street railway companies from taxation, a bill for which has been filed with another committee. "Representative Martin of Hyde Park, the author of the bill that Mr. Warren made the text of his remarks on public ownership, said the bill provided that the State or its cities or towns be authorized to purchase and operate public utilities. He explained the purpose of the measure at some length and declared that private ownership had failed everywhere, but that in failing it had created a condition which has now become a real menace to the community.

Mr. Warren showed that the tax exemption bill would provide some relief, the taxes paid by the companies amounting to \$2,388,000, while \$4,080,000 is paid for dividends. If public ownership prevailed, he went on, the State would certainly lose those taxes; if private ownership and its benefits could be retained by the process of exempting the property it is well worth the trial, he declared.

It was then that he said public ownership is inevitable unless some means is found of inducing private investors to put their money into that form of property as they did in former days. He did not believe the bill before the committee was in the form that it should be, even as a public ownership bill, and in reply to a question by Chairman Hobbs he said that he would be glad to sit with the committee and draft a measure which would be satisfactory to the Street Railway Association and avoid the legal complications in Mr. Martin's bill. George L. Fernald, appearing in opposition to the bill as representing the Boston & Albany railroad, and after Mr. Martin had made a few more remarks concerning the bill in its present form the hearing was closed. The hearing on the bill of Charles A. Ufford of Dorchester for improved freight and passenger transportation in the Metropolitan District, which was scheduled, was postponed for a week.

## MAINE LIQUOR BILLS BACK UP THE GOVERNOR

AUGUSTA, Me.—Governor M.H. Ken's recommendation that county attorneys be removed from office if they are derelict in their duty regarding enforcement of the State's Prohibition Law, was embodied in an act introduced in the Senate today by Senator Edward N. Morrill of Somerset County to amend the revised statutes relative to the term of office of county attorneys.

It provides that whenever the Governor and Council shall, upon complaint and due notice and hearing, find that a county attorney has violated any statute or is not performing his duties faithfully and efficiently, they may remove him from office and appoint another attorney in his place. Another bill filed prohibits the importation into the State of alcoholic liquors for beverage purposes.

### OLD BRONZE SHIELD FOUND

The origin of a bronze shield, two feet high and bearing the State seal, is puzzling State officials. The shield is in the possession of Sergeant-at-Arms Pedrick. No one seems to know where it was originally placed. It was recently discovered on the door of a cellar laundry near the State House, but by the time officers of the State police went there, to inquire about the shield, it had disappeared. Later it was found in the possession of a West End resident. It is said to be in an excellent state of preservation and a handsome ornament.

### REPAIRS FOR BOSTON LIGHTSHIP

Boston lightship No. 54, in tow of the lighthouse tender Mayflower, reached the upper harbor this noon and was taken to Green's yard, Chelsea, for routine repairs. Relief lightship No. 90, which has been stationed on Pollock Rip while the regular vessel was receiving repairs to the extent of \$500, is now stationed on the anchorage of Boston lightship. The craft is expected to be out of commission two weeks.

### GARAGE CONFERENCE CALLED

A conference on the advisability of limiting the construction of garages within certain restricted zones will be held at City Hall on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock between Mayor Curley, Boston street commissioners, Fire Commissioner John Gray, Building Commissioner Patrick O'Hearn, and Fire Prevention Commissioner John A. O'Keefe.

## RECRUITING FOR NAVAL RESERVE FORCE IS PUSHED

Movement Now in Charge of Lieutenant Keller to Be Aided by High Ranking Officer

Recruiting for the United States Naval Reserve Force in the Boston and New England districts is expected to be aided by the arrival of a high-ranking United States naval officer at the Charlestown Navy Yard, who will take some of the work under his supervision. At present the work is entirely under the charge of Lieut. Charles S. Keller, commanding officer at the naval recruiting station on Tremont Street and of the Boston district. A station has been opened at the Charlestown yard under the supervision of Lieutenant Bernard, who has charge of enrollments in Class 4, the Naval Coast Defense Reserve, and who passes on all vessels offered by private owners for use as patrolers.

All classes, except class 1, will be under the control of the new officer at the yard, officers say, and plans will be made to reach those eligible for such duty. These classes are made up of class 2, in which officers and men of the merchant marine are eligible; class 3, in which seafaring men and those who would be of use on naval auxiliaries are eligible; class 4, mentioned before; class 5, made up of the aviation branch of the reserve; and class 6, made up of civilians, who serve without pay.

Duties of the expected Navy officer are to be same as those performed by the special aid to the Commandant at the Norfolk Navy Yard. According to a circular letter from Washington the administrative organization of this reserve is divided into district commanders, supervisors of naval auxiliaries, commandants of naval defense stations and the commandant of naval aeronautic stations.

District commanders are responsible to the Federal Bureau of Navigation for these duties in connection with the Naval Reserve: First, keeping of records of eligible men who live in his district; second, keeping of a record of addresses and being always ready for a quick mobilization call; third, making out and forwarding of monthly personal reports; fourth, enrolling of applicants; fifth, sending men on active duty at their request; sixth, publicity agent for the reserve; and other duties as performed by commanders of receiving ships. The recruiting officer is usually the district commander.

Commandants of yards and stations are to have charge of class 2; the supervisors of naval auxiliaries are to have charge of class 3; commandants of naval defense districts are to have charge of class 4, and the commandant of aeronautic stations is to have charge of class 5. Class 6 is taken care of by specially appointed officers.

Lieutenant Keller reports that interest in class 1, made up of former service men, is increasing. Monday he had nine applications, and letter and every day men are coming into the office for information, but again the lieutenant calls attention to the many mistakes which have resulted from the erroneous report circulated that the recruiting is done at the navy yard. The men applying are not confined to the Boston district, says Lieutenant Keller, but many applications have been received from Portsmouth, N. H., and other parts of the district including Fall River, Worcester and Springfield. Special attention to the fleet naval reserve is being given by the recruiting station and the same kind of work with the other classes is expected to start with the arrival of the Navy officer at the yard.

## SHORTAGE IN FREIGHT CARS HAS DECREASED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The freight-car shortage which in November was becoming increasingly serious has decreased almost 50 per cent since that time, according to the figures for Jan. 1, 1917, which the American Railway Association now makes public. On Nov. 1 there was a shortage of 14,908 freight cars; on Dec. 1 it was 107,778; and on Dec. 31 it had fallen to 59,892 cars.

This decrease in the car shortage is attributed more than anything else to the cooperative efforts of the Interstate Commerce Commission, shippers and the railroads. The latter for the past two months have had a special committee of the American Railway Association to deal with the subject. Emergency measures have been adopted to meet the abnormal situation, and progress has been made in getting cars out of the congested districts into the territory where they are most needed.

### WILLARD SETTLEMENT FUND

Workers in the Frances E. Willard Settlement campaign for a fund of \$150,000 resumed their efforts today with the knowledge that \$81,692.45 had been already subscribed, the reports of yesterday indicated collections of \$455 since the announcement of the previous day. The principal speaker at the luncheon in Fied Hall yesterday was Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevenson, president of the Massachusetts branch of the W. C. T. U.

### WOMEN'S PRESS ASSOCIATION

New England Woman's Press Association will hold a reunion and dinner on Tuesday, Feb. 20, at the Parker House, the first home of the association. The program at the regular literary meeting held yesterday afternoon at Hotel Bellevue was given by Miss Helen Winslow, impersonator, and Miss Betty Shulene, pianist.

## AUTO DRIVERS' ACT UPHELD BY SAFETY LEAGUE

Highway Organization Vigorously Defends Present Law and Protests Any Movement to Make Any Modifications

Lawrence G. Brooks, secretary of the Highway Safety League, is strongly opposed to the bill of the Massachusetts Highway Commission changing the automobile law of 1916 to permit operators of motor cars to drink intoxicating liquors provided they are not in a drunken condition while at the wheel of their machines. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Mr. Brooks said:

"The Massachusetts Highway Commission, in bringing forward this proposed change in the law, which has scarcely had a chance to be tested, seems to think that drinking by automobile operators should be encouraged. Many of our judges have dealt leniently with operators who have been brought before them for violations of the new act, which indicates that the present law is not so drastic. It is surprising that so many persons have been released on probation or through a slight fine. If the new law stands for anything it stands for public safety and this cannot be assured if the law is in any way modified or weakly administered by the courts.

"I think, however, that an investigation of the light sentences will disclose the fact that they have been imposed by associate judges who sit at only odd times during the year. I believe that a large majority of the experienced judges in our Municipal and District Courts are in favor of a drastic enforcement of the act, and that they are seeking to bring such action about. This modification by the Highway Commission is certainly a reflection on the courts, for the commission practically says to the judges 'you are incapable of deciding whether a man is in a condition to operate a motor car, so you better let us decide the question.'

"In pursuing my investigations of this matter I learned from one of the officials of the Highway Commission that no less than 320 persons lost their licenses or had them suspended in 1916 because of the enforcement of the provisions of this new act. It must be remembered that the act was in operation only six months in 1916.

"The amendment would enable an operator to drink as much as he pleased provided only he retained apparent control of himself. The issue in its simplest terms is this: Shall the courts be deprived of their right to discipline an operator who has indulged in intoxicating liquors so near to the time of his arrest that the fact of his indulgence was apparent, although the effect upon his driving was not apparent?

"The use of intoxicating liquor by persons on duty in hazardous occupations or in charge of dangerous machines requiring undivided attention and a perfectly clear brain is almost universally condemned. Having in mind the part played by liquor in the unsafe conditions upon our highways and the fact that even one drink may temporarily incapacitate the drinker, and the further fact that the only practical line is that drawn between the drinker and the abstainer, is it not wise in this respect to put the automobile operator all but in that class which includes the street car motorman and the locomotive engineer?

"Is it unreasonable to say to the automobilist: 'While you are not absolutely forbidden the use of intoxicating liquor, your drinking must be confined to a time so remote from the operation of your car that it will give a policeman no ground for bringing you to court and a judge no basis for convicting you.' It is a wholesome deterrent for an operator to realize that a judge may not inquire to what extent the offender has imbibed but only whether he has been drinking. Why remove this deterrent?

"As a matter of public safety and policy let us not encourage an evil which we are striving hard to overcome. Let us not, when it is so necessary to progress and when the rest of the world is progressing, take a definite step backward."

## GERARD SPEECH CASE IS TO BE DROPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is said at the State Department that no statement will be given out at this time concerning the Government's view of the remarks made by Ambassador Gerard in Berlin. It is understood that the department will take no further notice of the case.

### EMBASSY APPOINTMENT

It was announced yesterday that George Elliot Leighton '17 of Monmouth, N. H., a senior at Harvard, has been appointed to the United States embassy at Vienna. He will leave college after the mid-year examinations, and sail on Feb. 7 on the Frederick VIII.

### METAL TRADES ASSOCIATION

The Boston branch of the National Metal Trades Association held its monthly dinner at the Boston City Club last night. President H. F. Arnold presided and the principal speaker was R. A. Flanders of Springfield, Vt.

## Decorative Linens

Madeira and Other Hand Embroidery

Thousands of pieces—all pure linen—exquisitely hand embroidered.

Round Doilies  
Luncheon Cloths  
Centerpieces  
Buffet Scarfs  
Boudoir Pillow Covers  
Sideboard Scarfs  
Oval Doilies  
Luncheon Sets

All are on sale Friday and Saturday in our Linen Department, Lower Floor.

### Madeira Emb. Sets

Four handsome patterns, or plain scalloped edge, 13 pieces, including 6 Tumbler Doilies, 6 Plate Doilies, 1 Centerpiece.

Special price, set, \$5.85

Madeira Luncheon Cloths, 54x54 in. A wide range of patterns.

Special, 14.00, 17.00, 18.00.

Madeira Luncheon Cloths, 45x45 in., beautiful embroidery. Special, 12.50, 16.00 to 20.00.

Madeira Doilies, 6-inch size. Special, 12.50, 15c, 30c.

Madeira Doilies, 10-inch size. Special, 13x13 inches. 30c, 60c.

### Madeira Luncheon Napkins

Plain scalloped edge, also a variety of neat, embroidered corners, 13x13 inches.

Special price, doz., \$5.95

Madeira Boudoir Pillow Covers, 14x18 in. Many dainty patterns.

Special, 2.50.

Madeira Scarfs, sizes 18x36 in., 18x45 in., 18x54 in. Special, 2.75, 3.45, 3.95.

## Hand Embroidered Pieces

Round Doilies, 6 in., 25c to 50c

Round Doilies, 10-in., 50c to 85c

Round Doilies, 12-in., 70c to 1.25

Oval Doilies, 7 1/2-in., 75c to 2.00

Scarfs, 18x45 in., 2.75 to 5.50

Centerpieces, 20-in., 1.50

Centerpieces, 24-in., 2.00 to 3.00

Centerpieces, 28-in., 2.00 to 3.00

Centerpieces, 36-in., 2.75 to 4.25

Scarfs, 18x54 in., 3.00 to 6.50

Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street—Near West

### NO ANNUAL WATER BILL

No water bills for the payment of the minimum charge of \$8 will be sent to property owners on Feb. 1, according to an announcement made by Mayor Curley today. For the past two years the owners have received bills for the payment of the minimum charge at the beginning of the fiscal year and at the end of each quarter a separate bill has been sent for excess water used above the minimum. Hereafter bills will be sent only at the end of the quarter.

### G. A. R. FUND TO BE URGED

Governor McCall said today that he would probably send a special message to the Legislature proposing an appropriation be made in preparation for the national encampment of the G. A. R. to be held in Boston next summer. The Governor is also contemplating a special message bearing upon the recent report of the special commission created under an act of last year to consider the subject of a State constabulary.

### SUPREME COURT APPOINTMENT

ALBANY, N. Y.—Governor Whitman today appointed Samuel H. Ordway, who recently resigned as chairman of the State Civil Service Commission, to be a justice of the Supreme Court in New York City, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Justice Benjamin N. Cardozo to the Court of Appeals bench. John C. Clark of New York was appointed chairman of the Civil Service Commission, to succeed Mr. Ordway, at a salary of \$5000 a year.

### ANOTHER AUTO DRIVER FINED

George A. Connor of Cambridge Street, East Cambridge, was found guilty of driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor and fined \$100 by Judge Burke in the Municipal Court yesterday. He appealed. Connor was arrested on Causeway Street on Nov. 1 by Patrolman Thomas Moran of the Joy Street Station, who testified that the car which Connor was driving was running from one side of the street to the other and that the headlights were out.

### BEEKEEPERS TO MEET

Prof. Burton N. Gates of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst will speak to those interested in beekeeping in the Fort Building next Saturday afternoon. The meeting is under the auspices of the Massachusetts Society of Beekeepers, making the third in a series of six for the year 1916-1917. The lecture will be illustrated.

### NORWOOD PLAN TO BE STUDIED

A meeting in the interests of "Improved Methods in Town Government" will be held by the Massachusetts State Board of Trade in Norwood next Wednesday to which all persons interested in town and city problems are invited. A special train will leave the South Station for Norwood at 1 p. m.

### WORKHOUSE FOR SALOON MEN

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Police Judge Charles Piper of Niagara Falls has announced that hereafter saloonkeepers, convicted the second time for permitting tipplers in their saloons after closing hours, will be sent to the workhouse for from two to six months, says the Express. "I think if they are sent to the workhouse it will put a stop to violating the law," said Judge Piper.

## STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION IS TO BE AIM

Temperance People Said to Be Getting Together to Elect Favorable Delegates to the Constitutional Convention

There is a widespread sentiment among antiquill organizations in Massachusetts to campaign for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture or sale of intoxicants in the State at the forthcoming constitutional convention. A letter from one prominent prohibition leader to another was seen today in which the statement was made that at a recent conference of temperance leaders the feeling was unanimous for action toward this end. It is understood that the movement has progressed to the point where it has been decided to help candidates for delegate to the convention who favor prohibition.

Two resolves for prohibition amendments to the State Constitution have been filed in the present Legislature but they are practically certain to be referred with other proposed constitutional amendments to the next Legislature, in order that the petitioners may have an opportunity to bring them before the constitutional convention first. Hence, as the prohibition leaders point out, opponents of the traffic in liquors must look at present to the convention rather than to the Legislature for relief.

Another feature of convention developments is a growing opposition in many fraternal organizations to domination of the convention by leaders of the Legislature. Many citizens are opposed to electing members of the Legislature to the convention, stating that professional politicians in the thing uppermost to be eliminated for the deliberations over changes in the Constitution.

With this growing feeling against professional politics there has come a greater searching after professional and business men of prominence. The public is already familiar with the names of some of these. One of the latest to be approached is former Governor John L. Bates, who said in reply that he had the subject of a candidacy under consideration.

## SHELL CONTRACT GOES TO BRITISH CONCERN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Navy Department yesterday awarded to Hadfields, Sheffield, England, a contract for the manufacture of 14 and 16-inch armor-piercing projectiles for the United States Navy.

The contract amounts to an order for \$3,141,000 worth of projectiles. Hadfields was the lowest bidder, by a wide margin, in competition with American manufacturers.

### AMUSEMENTS

JORDAN HALL

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 24, AT 3

REINHOLD FRITZ

Warlick-Kreisler

The Russian Baritone At the Piano Prices \$1.50, \$2.50 etc. At Symphony Hall.







## LEGAL EXPENSES OF THE EDISON PLANT CRITICIZED

President Edgar Says That No Part of the Large Sum Paid to J. Otis Wardwell Was for Him Personally

Legal expenses of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston amounting to \$192,000 in the past three years and particularly the disposition which was made of \$50,525 paid to J. Otis Wardwell of the law firm of Burdett, Wardwell & Ives were examined by the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners at a hearing on the contract for street lighting for the city of Boston yesterday.

Charles L. Edgar, president of the Edison company, said that no part of the \$50,525 paid to Mr. Wardwell went to Mr. Wardwell personally. He explained that this sum was used solely by Mr. Wardwell for expenses incurred in connection with the company's business. Mr. Wardwell was paid entirely by his firm, said President Edgar, out of the \$116,250 paid the firm for legal expenses for three years.

During the course of the afternoon session it developed that in the past three years John H. Lee of Brighton, former Boston alderman and politician, received \$7500 a year for taking care of the Edison Company's permit business at City Hall. Allan G. Buttrick of Lancaster, former State Senator, received between \$5000 and \$10,000 for services for watching certain hydro-electric power companies which, President Edgar declared, seemed to be obtaining many favors in their development. Julius T. Auerbach, an advocate of public ownership, was paid about \$7000 for apprising the company of the sentiment of certain hearings and meetings, and Edwin F. Dwyer of Lynn \$1500 for gathering certain information.

When asked why the sums paid to these men did not appear on the books of the company under their respective names rather than under the heading of sums paid to Mr. Wardwell or to "other legal expenses," President Edgar replied that he took Mr. Wardwell's word that the men were worth the price paid for their services. Commissioner Levenberg wanted to know if it was unreasonable to suppose that the names of those men should appear on the books of the company, together with the amounts they received. In response President Edgar said it was "absolutely unreasonable."

"I think you did it to keep the names off the books," answered Mr. Levenberg. "No other conclusion could be reached by any sane man. Your making these gross and extravagant payments of large sums of money, paid to an individual of a firm under contract with you for the purposes you say, comes almost to a public scandal. I think it is my duty to say so, as a public official."

Commissioner Levenberg then inquired if it was necessary to pay Mr. Lee \$7500 for work at City Hall in view of the fact that all exhibits and data were prepared by the company's engineering department. President Edgar replied that Mr. Lee "was the best man" and that Mr. Wardwell said Mr. Lee was worth \$7500.

Corporation Counsel Sullivan and Commissioner Levenberg questioned Mr. Wardwell at length on the reasons for securing the services of Mr. Auerbach, who was known as an advocate of public ownership and was counsel for a newspaper strongly favoring public ownership.

Commissioner Levenberg asked if Mr. Auerbach was not hired to "silence him." "Not for one minute," replied Mr. Wardwell. "I don't know any more about him and public ownership than about the leak in Washington."

"But you thought he was a good volcano to make extinct?" asked Mr. Sullivan.

"I thought I might want him for a volcano some day," answered Mr. Wardwell. "We were interested then in the development of white coal properties and the water development gas, which were getting in popular favor. Mr. Auerbach studied them to find their weak holes, so we would be ready to fight, if necessary."

"I thought they might some day knock at our door and try to sell light or power to our customers, and I wanted to be ready to fight them. That was in 1915. Then Mr. Auerbach had also had much to do with taxation and about electric signs, which we wanted to maintain in Boston. There was a commission to investigate the fire laws."

Before the legal expenses of the Edison company were examined President Edgar explained at length the methods which he adopted in consolidating some 20 small light companies in Boston with the Edison company. The Suburban Light & Power Company, he said, was purchased to suppress competition.

### BROOKLINE SCHOOL BOARD

A special meeting of the Brookline School Committee has been called for next Monday evening to take action on the petition of the primary and grammar school teachers for an increase in salaries. The teachers cite the high cost of living and inadequacy of present salaries to meet it as the chief reason for the petition.

### DR. SPAULDING TO CHANGE

Dr. Frank M. Spaulding, formerly superintendent of schools in Newton, Mass., and now occupying the superintendency in Minneapolis, has accepted an offer to become superintendent of schools in Cleveland, O., for a term of four years at a salary of \$12,000 annually.

## CLOSE SEARCH BY BRITISH NAVY FOR NEW RAIDER

(Continued from page one)

may have, the British Admiralty has undoubtedly been taking measures ever since she escaped, and her ultimate fate is scarcely in doubt.

### Raider Still at Large

Number of Boats Captured or Sunk Placed at Twenty-Four

Copyright, 1917, by the United Press. BUENOS AIRES, Argentine (Thursday)—The list of victim vessels of the new German raider which swept the Atlantic the past month was raised to 24 today, with the possibility that it may reach 26. Two more merchantmen, one British and one French, are missing. They have probably been captured or sunk by the Teutonic sea terror, it is believed here.

In addition to the 23 vessels accounted for yesterday, it was definitely established today that the Japanese steamer Hudson Maru was included among the raider's prizes. She arrived at Pernambuco in charge of a German crew. Survivors landed from the Japanese vessel said to be the first connected story of the operations of the raider today. The latest German sea rover left Kiel flying the Danish flag, the survivors said. The dispatches reporting their stories said they declared she was in ballast, being laden only with iron.

The German raider not only is still at large but she is plentifully supplied with food and fuel—taken from her score and more captures. When she sent the Hudson Maru 30 miles or so to Pernambuco, she turned and sped away into the horizon line.

Four fast British cruisers, including the famous Glasgow, are understood to be leading the hunt for the raider. One report as yet unconfirmed also declares a Japanese cruiser is steaming northward from Punta Arenas to join in the chase. In addition to the Glasgow the British warships seeking the raider are understood to be the Vendictive, the Orama and the Edinburgh Castle. The Vendictive and Glasgow are cruisers capable of making 19 to 25 knots an hour. The Orama and Edinburgh Castle are converted cruisers, in commission as merchant ships before the war, and possessed of great speed. The Vendictive and Glasgow carry batteries of 10.8-inch and 4-inch guns.

While search is being made for the raider, described as being of the Vinta or Moewe type, the sea is also being combed for the steamer Tinto, which recently sailed from Santiago under suspicious circumstances. The belief is growing that the Tinto carried supplies to the German raider. When last seen, the Tinto was manned by a German crew, all Chileans having been sent back, but Chilean and British warships have been unable to locate her. Suspicion in connection with the German commerce raid was also attached to the blacklisted steamer Alaquash, which was scheduled to sail today from Buenos Aires for New York. The Alaquash flies the American flag, but she will be kept under surveillance as long as she is in Argentine waters.

The Germans adopted the greatest precautions in guarding their plans from the hundreds of prisoners taken aboard her prizes. The survivors were closely confined below decks. They were so numerous that this coping up forced severe hardships. Moreover, the food served them was utterly inadequate. All the survivors were bitter in their complaint of ill treatment.

When the raider left home waters she carried 250 sailors and four German officers. She was well provisioned, but in her combing of the seas has several times replenished her stock of both fuel and provisions from the cargoes and larders of her prizes.

The two ships which sailed from Pernambuco on Jan. 10 and are now believed to have also fallen victims to the raider, are the British steamer Araguaia and the French freighter Admiral Latouche Treville. Both sailed for Lisbon.

Dispatches from Rio de Janeiro revealed that the Japanese steamer Hudson Maru, which brought in survivors, was itself a prize. It was officially stated that the Hudson came into Pernambuco under a German crew with the German flag flying at her masthead. Her commander has not yet made it known whether he will intern with his prize and crew or whether he will discharge passengers, take aboard supplies, and make a dash for the open sea to do raiding himself. Meanwhile the Brazilian Government is preparing strictest surveillance to prevent any violation of neutrality laws.

Following is a revised list of vessels reported captured or sunk by German raiders:

Voltaire, 8618 tons, Lamport & Holt Line, left Liverpool Nov. 28 for New York.

Georgic, 10,077 tons, White Star Line, left Philadelphia Dec. 2 for Liverpool.

Dramatist, 5421 tons, last reported at St. Lucia Dec. 10.

Radnorshire, 4302 tons, Royal Mail Packet, recent movements not reported.

Netherby Hall, 4461 tons, Hall Line, last reported en route India to Cuba.

King George, 3852 tons, left Philadelphia for Manchester Nov. 29.

Minieh, 2890 tons, recent movements not reported.

St. Temple, 8790 tons, Canadian Pacific Railway, left Montreal for London Dec. 2.

Asnières, 3103 tons, four-masted French bark, left Bahia Blanca for Paulluau Nov. 29.

Nantes, 2679 tons, three-masted French bark, left Iquique, Chile, for London Oct. 9.

St. Theodore, 4922 tons, left Norfolk for Italy Dec. 5.

Yarrowdale, 4652 tons, last reported at Havre previous to Jan. 3.

Drina, 11,485 tons, royal mail packet.

Samara, 6007 tons, Cie. de Sud Amerique, Bordeaux.

Hammershus, 3331 tons, Dampskibe Selk Dannebrog, Copenhagen.

San Giorgio, 6392 tons, Italian.

Snowdon Range, 4622 tons, London.

Ortega, 8075 tons, Pacific Steam Navigation Company, left Chile Oct. 26.

Nonant, New Portland, Sempie, Nesser, St. Hiodor, St. Sael, Michelnethel, Galdy, not listed in Lloyd's register.

Tredegar Hall, 3764 tons. (This vessel is believed to be the Netherby Hall.)

The survivors landed at Pernambuco by the Hudson Maru included 183 British and Hindoos, 53 French and a few additional of various nationalities. Although all of them had been closely confined aboard their captor, they identified her as a German cruiser of the Vinta or Moewe type, but disguised so her warlike character was not revealed.

These survivors do not represent by a great number the total of those aboard all the ships known to have fallen victims to the German commerce destroyer. The fate of several hundred others is unknown.

From stories told by these survivors at Pernambuco, the following narrative of the German raider's operations may be constructed: The German left Kiel a number of weeks ago and swung directly southward across the path of transatlantic commerce. Gradually she worked her search of the seas southward, taking prizes right and left. Several of these vessels she took along with her, putting German prize crews on board and confining the captured crews below decks. Finally the St. Theodore, a British ship of about 5000 tons, was chosen by the commerce destroyer as the fleet "prison ship," and on board her were transferred all of the survivors. They were poorly fed and confined so closely that there was great suffering. Every precaution was taken by the raider's captain that his prisoners should not learn the story of his escape through the cordon of Allied battleships guarding Kiel, or his future plans, and that they should not by any chance warn other merchantmen which the raider encountered of their fate.

Despite these precautions, some of the survivors managed to witness the German vessel's maneuvers when she captured the French schooner Nantes, and their story was fully confirmed by Captain Days of that vessel. According to their versions, the German slipped far ahead of her convoy of prizes and broke out, the British flag at her masthead. She rapidly overhauled the slow-sailing vessel and then signaled her to lay to. The Nantes obeyed—and the moment she came to a stop the raider hoisted her true colors, bringing her guns to bear on the Frenchman. A prize crew was sent over to take charge of the schooner.

Some time later, however, the sailing vessel being unable to make the speed that the raider and her prizes desired, the vessel was stripped of food and supplies, the original French crew and the German prize crew were taken off, and a hole dynamited in the vessel's bottom.

"The German didn't look anything like a warship," said Captain Days, "and I had no hesitancy in obeying its orders to leave to. Besides, I had no chance to escape, as the steamer could easily have overhauled me." After the Nantes was captured and sunk, the survivors were distributed among the several prizes and finally all transferred to the St. Theodore. Then, on Jan. 12, the Hudson Maru was overhauled, seized, and her Japanese crew confined, a German prize crew taking their places. At this time the raider evidently judged her depredations on commerce were likely to have reached the attentive ears of Allied warships dotting the Atlantic, and she made preparations to slip away from the hampering convoy of prizes. Many of the survivors were put aboard the Hudson Maru from the St. Theodore and the Japanese steamship headed toward port. What became of other prize ships which trailed along with the raider and in particular what was the fate of the St. Theodore, was unknown.

The report still persisted in Rio today that 400 had perished in the sinking of some unnamed ship, but neither the survivors at Pernambuco nor wireless pleas for information sent over the seas brought either confirmation or denial.

The few survivors landed at Pernambuco do not represent by a great number the total of those who must have been aboard the 24 or 26 vessels captured or sunk by the raider. What has become of the others is not known. They may still be aboard the St. Theodore, or some of the other prizes, headed, under German prize crews, for other South Atlantic ports. The close, under-decks confinement of the survivors who have already landed was effectual in preventing them from ascertaining more than the most meager facts about their captor and her career. The fact that no survivor could definitely identify the raider is a significant commentary on how rigidly the German commerce destroyer's crew guarded her identity.

At least one British warship is known to have been somewhere around the spot where the Hudson Maru parted company with her captor—a cruiser which was sent several weeks ago from the Falkland Islands, Great Britain's South Atlantic naval base, to search for the steamer Tinto. But it was fairly certain today that every available Allied warship anywhere near the section of the South Atlantic where the raider was last reported, was churning the sea in an effort to locate her.

In the meanwhile British and French consuls issued warnings to all Allied shipping. The few Allied vessels which did leave—and a number of neutrals as well—carefully hugged the shore, striving to remain in territorial waters as far as possible.

From the fact that the commerce

destroyer chose the South Atlantic field as her main sphere of operations, there was a revival today of the oft-repeated rumors of a German wireless and supply base at some uninhabited spot on the South American coast line. Both the Argentine and Brazilian governments today took cognizance of this rumor in making another effort to verify the existence of such a station.

### Americans on Prizes

Ten Allied Warships Said to Be in Pursuit of Raider

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Government will use every possible endeavor to learn the identity of the raider reported in press dispatches to have sunk many ships and captured others in the South Atlantic. It is explained at the State Department that the character of the raider will not relieve the vessel's actions from being judged according to the rules of cruiser warfare. If she is acting under the orders of a German naval officer, it is held the German Government will be responsible for everything the vessel does.

The State Department has no official information from consular sources concerning the raider. All cable messages to this country go by way of London from the Argentine and from Brazil. There is no direct cable connection with this country.

The British consular at Philadelphia is credited with the statement that at least 63 United States citizens were aboard the British steamers Georgic and King George, which sailed from Philadelphia and which are reported sunk by the raider. Sixty of the United States citizens were aboard the Georgic, he says, having shipped as horsemen. Among them were Dr. J. E. Davis, a surgeon of New York, and Dr. O. E. McKim of Watertown, N. Y., a veterinarian. Three Philadelphians shipped on the King George as firemen.

If the raider is acting under orders from the German Admiralty the vessel is opening a campaign in the Atlantic such as has been anticipated for some time. Intimations have come from Berlin since the failure of the peace proposals that renewed activity on the seas would be resumed. Indications have been apparent for some time that the purpose of the Imperial Government is to destroy as far as possible all competition on the seas, neutral as well as enemy, so that Germany will be in a position to command sea commerce after the war.

Additional force is given this conclusion by the information that has come from Germany that German ships since the war began have built tonnage totaling 750,000. This information is to the effect that not only are all German shipping companies preparing to resume business after the war, but structural improvements are being made in the harbors of Bremen, Stettin and Hamburg.

From Norfolk, Va., comes the report that at least 10 allied warships are pursuing the raider.

Allied warships from a position 600 miles south of Cape Henry reported the presence of a German raider 900 miles farther south. The ship was described as being about 400 feet long, equipped with two high masts, three funnels, two of which may be false, and apparently very speedy. Merchant ships were warned not to proceed in the direction where the ship was last seen.

An official warning from the British Government was issued to masters of all Allied ships, following the wireless warning from sea, and in some instances ship masters were advised not to proceed to sea until further advice received from warships engaged in chasing the raider.

The presence of an unidentified submarine 800 miles off the Virginia coast was also made known in wireless warnings from Allied ships. This vessel, however, may be the Deutschland, as she is known to be on her way to America.

German agents were apparently of the belief that the supposed raider, whose position was almost definitely ascertained, according to wireless reports, was the British steamer Saint Theodore, which was captured by a German vessel and later permitted to proceed in command of a German prize crew and with passengers and crews of other ships captured by the raider on board.

Neither the Argentine nor Brazilian embassies have received any information from their governments relative to the operations of any raider in South American waters. Such operations are, as indicated by press statements, to the East Coast Republics, which are doing a heavy export trade with the Entente Allies. The vast amounts of food shipped from Buenos Aires and, to a less extent, from other River Plate ports, might naturally be made an objective of commerce raiders, it is thought, so there will be close interest in developments.

### War Risks Rise

Rates on Ships Jump to 10 Per Cent—Liners on Atlantic

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Marine underwriters in New York continued today to advance rates on ships bound for South American waters. War risk rates rose from a general range of 2 to 3 per cent to 6 to 10 per cent yesterday. With the German raider still at large and new reports of ships sunk, received today, rates were expected to go even higher.

Officials of the British Consulate in New York expressed the belief that the raider soon will be laid low. "We have fast patrol boats in that district," one official said, "and there will not be much more raiding."

The ships already destroyed by the raider are valued, with their cargoes, at about \$10,000,000. Insurance is

carried for the most part by local underwriters.

The French liner Chicago sailed from New York today for Bordeaux, regardless of the raider's presence. She has 120 passengers. Other large liners now on the Atlantic and not yet reported as reaching their destinations are: The Alphonso XIII for Vigo, Spain; the American liner St. Paul, with many Americans aboard, for Liverpool; the Saga, for Rio de Janeiro; the Brazos, for San Juan, Porto Rico; the Sao Paulo for Bahia and Buenos Aires, and the Valdivia. Ships which are on their way from European ports to America are: French liner Touraine, from Bordeaux; American liner Philadelphia, White Star liner Baltic, Holland-American liner Ryndam, the Helig Olav of the Scandinavian-American line, and the Bergensfjord of the Norwegian-American line.

### Munitions Cargo Carried

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The British steamer Georgic, Philadelphia for Brest, reported sunk by a German raider, had in her cargo 1200 horses for France. A large quantity of cattle feed, 98,000 bushels of wheat, 10,000 barrels of lubricating oil and 430 cases of rifles which were destined for Liverpool.

### British Vessels Go Armed

PENSACOLA, Fla.—Two British vessels—the steamer Indian and the British schooner Edna V. Pickles—sailed today with three-inch rapid fire guns mounted on their sterns for defense against the new German raider. The Indian carried grain and a miscellaneous cargo bound for Liverpool.

### NIAGARA FALLS WATER POWER BILL ADOPTED

(Continued from page one)

be taken beyond whatever has been permitted before.

By a well-known rule of law, he said, the mention of one thing is the exclusion of the other and, therefore, the power companies who got the diverted water will be free from danger of penalization if they continue to take the 15,600 cubic feet per second without authorization of the United States as they have previously done.

As was pointed out in previous debate in the House, when the resolution was up for passage, it is so worded that only the two power companies which are now using the diverted water are eligible for permission to use the additional amount.

Mr. Cooper also entered protest against acceptance of the conference report without there being included in the resolution any imposition of charge for the water for the diversion of which permission is granted. The amount of such charge, he said, was not the primary consideration but he was opposed to granting any permission without including a provision for clearly retaining the right of the Federal Government to impose charges. The reason such charge has not been imposed, he said, is because the establishment of the right of the Government to make such charge means that the Government holds a simple and effective means of controlling diversion.

Frequent statements have been made during debate upon this resolution that it is only a temporary measure to provide for a shortage existing because of the withdrawal of large amounts of power which have until lately been imported from power plants on the Canadian side.

The statement is now made, with excellent basis in fact, that there is no expectation upon the part of the chief friends of the diversion projects, including Democratic members of the House Committee of Foreign Affairs, which has the bill in charge, that any bill giving authorization for permanent diversion of water from Niagara can be passed.

It is stated that the power companies will soon have steam plants ready to provide the power formerly imported and which the 4400 cubic feet will furnish until July 1, 1917, or until the steam power is available, and that they are content to let the matter rest there since they cannot be penalized for the continued diversion of the 15,600 cubic feet per second for which there has, it is stated, been no legal right for them to take, since the expiration of the Burton act several years ago.

The conference report, adopted this morning, came up when several members, well known to be opponents of giving away Niagara power with lax provisions for Federal regulation, were not on the floor. Among these was Representative Keating of Colorado who was notified and hurried to the floor with the intention of getting a record vote at least, but arrived just after the report had been accepted on a voice vote.

### Conferences at Capitol

President Sees Senators as to Pending Legislation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson went to the Capitol this noon and for some time was in conference with different members of the Senate regarding pending legislation which he is anxious to have passed at the present short session. On arriving at the President's room, at the rear of the Senate chamber, Mr. Wilson sent for Senators Shields and Bankhead. They were in conference with the President for a half hour, following which Senator Stone, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, went into the room.

After Senator Stone had left, Representative Adamson had a brief talk with the President. This finished the conference and when Mr. Wilson came out of his room he stated that he came to the Capitol today simply to

A. SHUMAN & CO.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

ANNUAL SHOE EVENT

15% Discount On All of Our Men's, Women's and Children's SHOES

THIS EVENT IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH OUR ESTABLISHED CUSTOM AT THIS TIME OF YEAR TO CLEAR STOCKS OF ALL ODDS AND ENDS, and BROKEN LINES

It will be IMPOSSIBLE to duplicate any of these shoes at the discount prices,—because of the constantly increasing cost of labor and materials.

A. Shuman & Co. Boston THE SERVICE STORE.

gather together the "odd ends of legislation," chiefly respecting the water-power legislation now pending in Congress.

He volunteered the information that he had not discussed the peace situation at all. The fact that Senator Stone was called to conference had led some to believe that the President intended to exchange views with the Foreign Relations Committee chairman regarding the supplementary note received today from the Entente Allies.

On leaving the President Senator Shields stated that Mr. Wilson expressed the wish that the Senate and House get together and enact water power legislation of some character in order that the millions of horsepower now running to waste might be speedily conserved. Senator Shields said the President urged the passage of a general dam bill and another to develop the water power in public domains.

The Shields General Dam Bill is now in committee conference, where it has remained since last July with apparently slight prospects for agreement. In the opinion of some members of Congress, Senators Shields and Bankhead are members of this conference committee, together with Senator Nelson and Representatives Adamson, Sims and Esch. One of the chief points of controversy is the question of rental rates to be paid by the lessees of the water power sites.

The other bill now pending in Congress is the Myers water power measure pertaining to development in the public domains. This measure is the unfinished business of the Senate, having passed the House as the Ferris Bill. The new measure is practically a complete redraft, materially different from the original draft made by a conference of the members of the Senate and House with the Interior Department. Senator Walsh, in charge of this bill on the Senate floor, is making every effort to keep it before the upper branch, but thus far the opposition has prevented it coming squarely before the Senate.

### Munition Resolution

Proposition in House to Prevent Foreign Contracts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A resolution which proposes to legislate so that British firms, or those of any outside nation, cannot bid on contracts for munitions and Government supplies, has been introduced in the House by Representative William A. Rodenburg, Republican, of St. Louis.

It is to be noted that this follows closely upon the opening of bids for shells for the Navy Department which showed home manufacturers as much as \$200 per shell higher than a British firm which also promised more prompt deliveries. The Bethlehem Steel Company has since been running page explanatory advertisements.

The preamble of the Rodenburg resolution recites that the Secretary of the Navy contracted with a Sheffield, Eng., firm for projectiles and in 1914 the Secretary of War awarded to an English manufacturer a contract for the insignia used on the caps of soldiers in the army. The resolution further avers that "it is an admitted fact that the rate of wages paid to employees in the munitioning industries of the United States is from two to four times as high as is the rate of wages paid in England and other European countries and that not less than 75 per cent of the price of any manufactured article represents the

cost of the labor required to produce the article."

Mr. Rodenburg adds that the great disparity in the rate of wages and the absence of import duty on articles brought in for the use of the Government "makes it absolutely impossible for an American manufacturer to compete successfully with foreign manufacturers in furnishing supplies for the use of the Government without destroying the present American wage scale."

"Every consideration of patriotism requires that supplies for the army and navy and other departments of the Federal Government should be manufactured in the United States by American working men receiving American wage rates," continues the resolution, which provides that, "hereafter it shall be unlawful for the head of any department of the Government of the United States to invite or accept bids from foreign manufacturers on contracts for supplies for the use of this Government, whenever such supplies can be manufactured and furnished to the Government by American manufacturers."

### Second Class Mail Bill

Increase of Rates Probable With Many Exceptions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representative Randall has introduced a bill to increase the rates of second class mail matter, and a favorable report from the Post Office Committee is looked for without hearings.

An important change in the bill from the provisions of the rider to the Post Office Appropriation Bill, which was stricken out by the House in Committee of the Whole, is that specifically exempting periodicals of a "religious, educational, scientific, fraternal or literary character," and those in which not more than one-fourth of the space is devoted to advertising.

### SECRETARY LANSING DENIES "LEAK RUMOR"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Lansing issued the following statement today: "While I dislike very much to dignify with a denial a false and malicious scandal, at the same time the publicity given to me in some reports warrants me in saying with regard to statements that I breakfasted with Mr. Baruch several times in the Biltmore in New York, implying that I gave him advance information about the note, that I do not know him and never had any conversation with him. I have been out of Washington only once since election day and that was to attend the army and navy game. I feel it is unfortunate in the present diplomatic situation that rumors should be given so much attention."

### PROHIBITION MERGER REFUSED

CHICAGO, Ill.—When the national committee of the Prohibition Party completed yesterday's session, the proposition to amalgamate with any major political party which would incorporate prohibition in its platform seemed sure to fail, although another session today may change the situation. The question put up to the committee by Oliver W. Stewart, who advocated the merger plan, was voted down. There opposing the resolution held that it would be wise to wait until 1920 to see if William Jennings Bryan would be able to swing the Democrats to prohibition.



## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

flicted on the enemy, and all his dugouts were completely wrecked." A similar success is reported south of Cite Calonne. Farther south, still north of Beaucourt-sur-Ancre, London reports the occupation of "a line of enemy posts," and that the whole of the British objectives were gained on a frontage of some 600 yards. "The position gained," the statement adds, "considerably improved our observation in this area."

Perhaps the most significant feature in these achievements is the ease with which they were accomplished. Regarding the operations at all three points, London records that the British casualties were slight.

In Rumania, the Russo-Rumanian defense is steadily stiffening. Petrograd reports successful Russian operations near the mouth of the River Rimnik, where the forces of Field Marshal von Mackensen have been driven from the village of Gerleschi. The Russian official statement also records the repulse of the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians southwest of Pralca, some 10 miles south of the confluence of the rivers Kasino and Trolus.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. BERLIN, Germany (Thursday).—The War Office statement of last night says:

There has been more lively fighting near Beaumont, but, aside from this, no event of importance is reported from the western front.

On the eastern (Russian) front artillery continues active south of Smorgon, but infantry attacks have not been renewed.

Rumanian theater—Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: In the swampy lowlands between Braila and Galatz, advanced Turkish posts near Vadeni were withdrawn, according to command to the main line of interception, before numerically superior hostile forces. Russian detachments advancing against Laburtea were forced to halt by our artillery fire.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Thursday).—The report from British headquarters in France issued last night reads:

After a heavy preliminary bombardment this morning we occupied a line of enemy posts north of Beaucourt-sur-Ancre. The whole of our objectives were gained on a frontage of some 600 yards, with few casualties. The position gained considerably improved our observation in this area. This afternoon an enemy counterattack was broken up with heavy loss by our artillery barrage. The consolidation of the new position is proceeding. This morning another very successful daylight raid was carried out by Canadian troops northeast of Cite Calonne. The attacking parties entered the enemy trenches on a front of 700 yards and penetrated to a depth of 200 yards, as far as the German second line.

Here also heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy troops and all their dugouts were completely wrecked. We captured one officer and 99 other ranks, two machine guns and a trench mortar. Our artillery and machine guns cooperated very effectively with the infantry. Our casualties were again slight.

Another report says: We had complete success yesterday and today in the neighborhood of Lens.

Late in the afternoon yesterday the German positions south of Cite Calonne, west of Lens, were entered under cover of a heavy bombardment. Our troops reached the enemy support line and bombed and destroyed dugouts and inflicted many casualties. Our loss was small. We successfully blew a mine in connection with this operation.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PARIS, France (Thursday).—The official communication issued yesterday follows:

In the region of the Somme we repulsed yesterday evening certain detachments of the enemy forces who were endeavoring to penetrate our lines to the east of Clercy, and to the south of Biaches. This followed the bombardment reported yesterday.

At Les Eparges, after the explosion of a mine, German forces delivered a minor attack, but this was repulsed after lively hand-to-hand fighting. On the heights of the Meuse and in the Forest of Apremont French patrols penetrated the enemy lines at several points. The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front.

Last night's report said: The activity of the artillery and trench guns was normal along the whole front.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday).—The official statement issued by the War Office yesterday is as follows:

Russian detachments, after artillery preparation, gained by storm the village of Vadeni, 10 versts southwest of Galatz. Our opponents, having received reinforcements and assisted by artillery drum fire, took the offensive with the object of regaining the village. Their offensive formations, which came under our concentrated fire, suffered great losses, and failed to reach our trenches.

Our detachments, by a night attack, succeeded in driving the Germans out of Gerleschi, southwest of the mouth of the River Rimnik, capturing two machine-guns, but as a result of a

counterattack by superior enemy forces we were obliged to withdraw from the captured village. German attacks southeast of Gerleschi were checked by our fire.

The Russian War Office statement on operations along the front in Russia and Galicia says that our opponents are conducting an intense infantry fire in the region of the Zborov-Zlochoff railway south of Austostoka.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

ROME, Italy (Thursday).—On the Carso, the Italian batteries bombed some enemy trenches and took prisoners. On Jan. 14, near Dalmatian Islands, a French submarine attached to the Italian navy torpedoed an Austrian vessel. The submarine was unsuccessfully attacked by an Austrian aeroplane.

## DURABLE PEACE IS DEMAND OF ENTENTE ALLIES

(Continued from page one)

once and again, offended against that principle when, for a little while, controlled by selfish passion, as our franker historians have been honorable enough to admit, but it has become more and more our rule of life and action. Second, that the small states of the world have the same right to the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great, powerful nations expect and insist upon. And, third, that the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of its peace that has its origin in aggression and disregard of the rights of the peoples and nations."

One Administration official who has read the Balfour note sees in it a distinct possibility of action along the lines indicated. It is offered that if the President should take the opportunity, in his own way after consulting Congress, he might find that it is not possible to get unanimity, the nations of the world might form into groups that would have the same restraining effect. For instance, it is not considered certain that Japan, just entering upon an ambitious career, would consent to bind herself by any such agreement; nor is it certain that Russia would enter the league.

Apart from the purely constructive feature referred to and which interests the Administration immediately because of the fact that the President is already publicly committed to the same idea, the note appeals for favor in some quarters because of its insistence that the Ottoman Empire must be expelled from Europe. It is not regarded as probable that any protest will be filed by the United States against the policy with respect to the Turkish Government or even if the policy is actually put into execution.

Because of the circumstances surrounding the publication of the note and the care that was used in guarding it, it was impossible to get from the German Embassy yesterday any expression concerning it. It is believed that the intimations that a peace treaty with Germany will not be signed will be softened somewhat by the possibility presented that an international agreement may be the method by which a cessation of hostilities may be brought about.

## Text of British Note

### Impossibility of Peace Negotiations at Present Is Explained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The secondary or supplementary note, received from the British Government, explains more in detail the position of the Entente Allies respecting peace and the basis upon which the assurance of permanent peace is to be looked for. The British Government, speaking for the Allies, feels that the durability of peace must largely depend on its character and that no stable system of international relations can be built on foundations which are essentially defective.

In reply to the argument that the expulsion of the Ottoman Empire from Europe forms no logical part of the general scheme, the note sets forth that Turkey under German officers is now fighting in lands from which they had long been expelled, and a Turkish Government, supported by Germany, has been guilty of massacres in Armenia and Syria far more horrible than any in the world's history. The note declares that the expulsion of the Turk from Europe will contribute as much to the cause of peace as the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France or of Italia Irredenta to Italy.

It is set forth that if Germany still has the disposition after this war to prepare again and be ready to pounce upon a weak and small neighbor or override the obligation to protect another the world will be poorer in men, money and good will than it was before the war began.

Then, on the subject of treaty obligations, the note declares that while the United States and Great Britain were seeking international treaties to safeguard the future peace of the world Germany failed to enter into any such agreement. It is argued that if the Central Powers succeed it will be by the ruthless methods as set forth in the notes. The Allies ask, "If existing treaties are no more than scraps of paper, how can fresh treaties help us?"

The text of the note is as follows: His Excellency, the Right Honorable, Sir Cecil Spring Rice, G. C. M. G., etc., etc.

FOREIGN OFFICE, LONDON, JAN. 13th, 1917.

Sir—In sending you a translation of the Allied Note, I desire to make the following observations which you

should bring to the notice of the United States Government.

I gather from the general tenor of the President's note that while he is animated by an intense desire that peace should come soon and that when it comes it should be lasting, he does not for the moment at least concern himself with the terms on which it should be arranged. His Majesty's Government entirely share the President's ideas; but they feel strongly that the durability of peace must largely depend on its character and that no stable system of international relations can be built on foundations which are essentially and hopelessly defective.

This becomes clearly apparent if we consider the main conditions which rendered possible the calamities from which the world is now suffering. These were the existence of Great Powers consumed with the lust of domination in the midst of a community of nations ill prepared for defense, plentifully supplied with international laws, but with no machinery for enforcing them and weakly by the fact that neither the boundaries of the various States nor their internal constitution harmonized with the aspirations of their constituent races or secured to them just and equal treatment.

That this last evil would be greatly mitigated if the Allies secured the changes in the map of Europe outlined in their joint note is manifest, and I need not labor the point.

It has been argued indeed that the expulsion of the Turks from Europe forms no proper or logical part of this general scheme. The maintenance of many generations regarded by statesmen of world-wide authority as essential to the maintenance of European peace. Why, it is asked, should the cause of peace be now associated with a complete reversal of this traditional policy?

The answer is that circumstances have completely changed. It is unnecessary to consider now whether the creation of a reformed Turkey mediating between hostile races in the Near East was a scheme which, had the Sultan been sincere and the Powers united, could ever have been realized. The Turkey of "Union and Progress" is at least as barbarous and is far more aggressive than the Turkey of Sultan Abdul Hamid. In the hands of Germany it has ceased even in appearance to be a bulwark of peace and is openly used as an instrument of conquest. Under German officers Turkish soldiers are now fighting in lands from which they had long been expelled, and a Turkish Government by Germany has been guilty of massacres in Armenia and Syria more horrible than any recorded in the history even of those unhappy countries. Evidently the interests of peace and the claims of nationality alike require that Turkish rule over alien races shall if possible be brought to an end; and we may hope that the expulsion of Turkey from Europe will contribute as much to the cause of peace as the restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France, or of Italia Irredenta to Italy, or any of the other territorial changes indicated in the Allied Note.

Evidently, however, such territorial rearrangements, though they may diminish the occasions of war, provide no sufficient security against its recurrence. If Germany, or rather those in Germany who mold its opinions and control its destinies, are set out to dominate the world, they may find that by the new order of things the adventure is made more difficult, but hardly that it is made impossible. They may still have ready to their hand a political system organized through and through on a military basis; they may still accumulate vast stores of military equipment; they may still persist in their methods of attack, so that their more pacific neighbors will be struck down before they can prepare themselves for defense. If so, Europe when the war is over will be far poorer in men, money and in mutual good will than it was when the war began, but it will not be safer; and the hopes for the future of the world entertained by the President will be as far as ever from fulfillment.

There are those who think that for this disease International Treaties and International Laws may provide a sufficient cure. But such persons have ill learned the lessons so clearly taught by recent history. While other nations, notably the United States of America and Great Britain, were striving by Treaties of Arbitration to make sure that no chance quarrel should mar the peace they desired to make perpetual, Germany stood aloof. Her historians and philosophers preached the splendors of war; power was proclaimed as the true end of the State; and the General Staff forged with unflinching industry the weapons by which at the appointed moment power might be achieved. These facts proved clearly enough that Treaty arrangements for maintaining peace were not likely to find much favor at Berlin; they did not prove that such Treaties once made would be utterly ineffectual. This became evident only when war had broken out; though the demonstration, when it came, was overwhelming. So long as Germany remains the Germany which without a shadow of justification overran and barbarously ill-treated a country it was pledged to defend, no State can regard its rights as secure if they have no better protection than a solemn Treaty.

The case is made worse by the reflection that these methods of calculated brutality were designed by the Central Powers not merely to crush the dust those with whom they were at war, but to intimidate those with whom they were still at peace. Belgium was not only a victim; it was an example. Neutrals were intended to note the outrages which accompanied its conquest, the reign of terror which followed on its occupation, the deportation of a portion of its population, the cruel oppression of the remainder. And lest the nations hap-

pily protected either by British Fleets or by their own German Armies should suppose themselves safe from German methods, the submarine has (within its limits) assiduously imitated the barbarous practices of the latter service. The War Staffs of the Central Powers are well content to horrify the world at the same time they can terrorize it.

If then the Central Powers succeed, it will be to methods like these that they will owe their success. How can any reform of international relations be based on a peace thus obtained? Such a peace would represent the triumph of all the forces which make war certain and make it brutal. It would advertise the futility of all the methods on which civilization relies to eliminate the occasions of international dispute and to mitigate their ferocity. Germany and Austria made the present war inevitable by attacking the rights of one small State, and they gained their initial triumphs by violating the Treaty guarantees of the territories of another. Are small States going to find in them their future protectors or in Treaties made by them a bulwark against aggression? Terrorism by land and sea will have proved itself the instrument of victory. Are the victors likely to abandon it on the appeal of neutrals? If existing Treaties are no more than scraps of paper, can fresh Treaties help us? If the violation of the most fundamental canons of International Law be crowned with success, will it not be in vain that the assembled nations labor to improve their code? None will profit by their rules but Powers who break them. It is those who keep them that will suffer.

Though, therefore, the people of this country share to the full the desire of the President for peace, they do not believe peace can be durable if it be not based on the success of the Allied cause. For a durable peace can hardly be expected unless three conditions are fulfilled. The first is that existing causes of international unrest should be as far as possible removed or weakened. The second is that the aggressive aims and the unscrupulous methods of the Central Powers should fall into disrepute among their own peoples. The third is that behind international law and behind all Treaty arrangements for preventing or limiting hostilities should be a strong international sanction should be devised which would give pause to the hardest aggressor. These conditions may be difficult of fulfillment. But we believe them to be in general harmony with the President's ideas, and we are confident that none of them can be satisfied, even imperfectly, unless peace be secured on the general lines indicated (so far as Europe is concerned) in the joint note. Therefore, it is that this country has made, in making and is preparing to make, sacrifices of blood and treasure unparalleled in its history. It bears these heavy burdens not merely that it may thus fulfill its Treaty obligations nor yet that it may secure a barren triumph of one group of nations over another. It bears them because it firmly believes that on the success of the Allies depend the prospects of peaceful civilization and of those International reforms which the best thinkers of the New World as of the Old dare to hope may follow on the cessation of our present calamities.

I am, etc., (signed) ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.

## London Hears of Dispatch

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Thursday).—Mr. A. J. Balfour's dispatch to the British Ambassador at Washington, communicated by the latter to the United States Government on Tuesday, is published here.

## GERMANS TO PUT WAR PRISONERS INTO FIRING ZONE

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday), by wireless to Sayville).—The following statement was issued yesterday:

The recent unworthy treatment and lodging of German prisoners in the firing zone of the French district of operations was recently pointed out, and at the same time it was made known that the German Government had taken measures to remedy this intolerable state of affairs.

The French Government has been sent a note indicating the time within which the answer must be given to the effect that all prisoners of war in the districts of operations must be transported at least 30 kilometers (about 18 miles) behind the firing line; that they must be assembled in well equipped camps and put on a footing of equality with French prisoners of war in Germany with regard to their treatment, mail service and visits by representatives of neutral embassies.

It was announced that in case of a refusal several thousand French prisoners of war will be transported behind the German front into the firing zone and subjected to the same conditions as the German prisoners of war behind the French front.

As the French Government has not answered at the end of the time set—Jan. 15, 1917—it is announced that the reprisals will now be carried out. These reprisals will continue until the German requests are complied with by the French Government.

## BRITISH REPORT ON WESTMINSTER DENIED

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday, by wireless to Sayville).—An official denial of some of the allegations made by the British Admiralty concerning the sinking by a German submarine of the British steamer Westminster on Dec. 18 was issued yesterday. It quotes parts of the British statement in which charges were made that the Westminster was at-

tacked without warning, was struck by two torpedoes, and that a "deliberate attempt was made to murder the survivors" by shelling the boats in which they took refuge, and that the master and chief engineer were killed while two other engineers were believed to have been drowned. Commenting thereon, the German communication asserts:

"Contrary to this, the report of the commander of the submarine being now at hand, it is said that only one torpedo was discharged at the Westminster, that the submarine, during the whole affair, did not fire a single cannon shot, and that when the submarine emerged, after firing the torpedo, the Westminster had sunk. The report that the Westminster's crew was 'shelled' when they tried to save themselves from the sinking ship, therefore, is an invention."

"After the Westminster sunk, the submarine attempted to approach the small boats, but, sighted a patrol steamer, the approach of which made the rescue impossible. The submarine out of considerations of its own safety was compelled to leave, and could do this all the more without hesitation since it seemed guaranteed that the crew of the Westminster would be taken on board the patrol steamer."

"The report of the British Admiralty, therefore, is untrue in all its details, and the intention to influence public opinion is clearly written on its face."

## PLEA FOR LIQUOR LICENSE IN BACK BAY IS BLOCKED

(Continued from page one)

owner of property within 25 feet of the proposed establishment, he had a right to object.

The board spent a few moments in examining the diagram with counsel after which Chairman Ranney announced that the hearing was adjourned indefinitely pending incorporation of the diagram by actual measurement. If Mr. Kingsley's property is found to be within 25 feet of the proposed location the application will be rejected without further action by the board, said the chairman.

During the consultation over the diagram, Chairman Ranney pointed out that the back wall of the building in which it was proposed to establish the license, might be rebuilt to bring it outside of the 25-foot limit, which would give the petitioners a right to renew their request. Among the gathering however was Stephen W. Sleeper, owner of adjoining property on the other side from that of Mr. Kingsley, who stated after the meeting that he should exercise his right of protest in case the petition were renewed, as he was opposed to any more saloons in the neighborhood.

At the opening of the hearing it was announced that the applicants were employees of the Parker House in Boston, and that they had never conducted such a place of business before. It was their intention to maintain a restaurant and not a barroom. It was admitted, however, that if the commission granted them a first-class license they would have the right of selling liquor either from a service bar or over a common bar.

In calling for counsel for the remonstrants it was found that S. A. G. Cox represented the Ward 7 Good Government Association, A. J. Selfridge the estate of W. O. Smith, and former Governor Bates the Directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, the Christian Science Publishing Society, the Shawmut Real Estate Trust and the School for Crippled Children.

Mr. Bates, in opening the case in opposition, stated that his clients held property in the vicinity valued at over \$3,000,000. He said that the thousands of people who attended the church, patronized the concerts in Symphony and Horticultural halls, visited the Young Men's Christian Association and the Conservatory of Music and other places in the vicinity of Symphony Square, were greatly interested in keeping up the standard of the neighborhood. Even if the proposed restaurant confined its selling of liquor to a service bar, the place would be fully as objectionable as that of a grocer whose application for a fourth-class license was refused some few weeks ago. Mr. Bates maintained that such a place should not be allowed to come into the neighborhood and depreciate property. He declared that the greater part of the property in the vicinity of Symphony Square had been donated for the public welfare, and the authorities should see that it was not injured.

Mr. Cox showed a map of Ward 7 on which was indicated the location of the various places of interest in the vicinity, and then read a letter from the Rev. J. L. Foster, rector of the Church of the Messiah, in which the latter stated that licensed liquor places in the vicinity of Symphony Square were a menace, and that they should be reduced and not increased. He claimed that such places constituted an offense to the better element of the community and especially to the hundreds of students who frequent the locality. Mr. Cox held that the neighborhood should be kept at a high standard because of the young people.

At this point counsel for the petitioners asked Mr. Cox regarding his religious belief, but Chairman Ranney interposed by stating that the board did not take such matters under consideration in granting or refusing an application.

Mr. Selfridge in behalf of the Smith estate, stated that his clients had lived in the vicinity of Symphony Square for many years and wished to see its standards upheld. Mr. Kingsley then brought the hearing to an abrupt close by referring to his protest and unrolling his diagrams. Before the commission left the room Mr. Bates stated that there were witnesses present in opposition from the School for Crippled Children, the Young Men's Christian Association and from Trinity Church.

## We publish every Thursday Helpful Messages from Gelatin Headquarters

No. 4

Partly is good, but one times it or the entire family do not eat it and it is such a relief to turn to a good wholesome dessert made from KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE that everyone enjoys—even the children. Make the dessert plain or fancy. Use fresh fruit or canned. Serve plain or with cream. Use plain milk, condensed or evaporated, and you have a most delicious and satisfying dish.

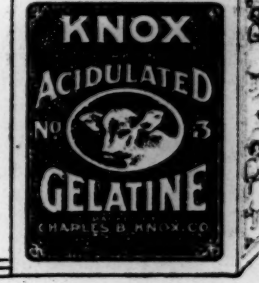
Mrs. Charles B. Knox  
President.

## KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE (Granulated)

KNOX GRAPE FRUIT JELLY  
1 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine 1 cup sugar  
1 cup cold water 2 cups grape fruit juice and pulp  
1 cup boiling water 2 tablespoons lemon juice  
Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes, dissolve in boiling water and add sugar. Strain, and when mixture begins to thicken add remaining ingredients. Do not pour into molds that have been dipped in cold water until jelly is ready to set in order to avoid setting of pulp. Cut in cubes and arrange in baskets made from grape fruit skins. Garnish each with a teaspoonful of red Bar-le-due preserve.



FREE  
Recipe Book  
For your grocer's name, if you have never used Knox Gelatine, enclose 4c in stamps for pint sample.



## AGREEMENT ON MEANS TO RAISE MORE REVENUE

(Continued from page one)

work, which it must do if an extra session is to be avoided. That the President's railroad program is still pending—"dangling by a thread," one Congressman expressed it—is true, but that program is not likely, leaders think, to be the cause of an extra session, even if it falls in large part to pass this session. "If it cannot be put through this Congress, what chance would it have in the next?" were the words used to dismiss the subject by one close to the congressional majority leaders. It is not admitted, however, that the railroad program is going to fail.

Bond issues have been agreed upon, or are provided for in legislation already in effect, to cover the following items: Mexican expedition and border patrol, \$163,000,000; Alaskan railway, \$21,000,000; armor plate plant \$11,000,000; shipping bill, \$50,000,000; nitrate plant, \$25,000,000; total \$270,000,000.

The estates taxes are now imposed by a graduated scale from 1 to 10 per cent. These will be given a flat rate of 50 per cent, making the range from 1 1/2 to 15 per cent.

The proposed tax on excess profits will probably be the feature which most interest will center. It may be stated that it is not now the intention of influential members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, where the revenue legislation originates, to propose the imposition of a profits tax so drafted as to reward stock watering and penalize conservative capitalization. It is likely that there will be included some definition of what shall constitute capital stock, for the purposes of the imposition of the tax, and that profits in excess of 8 per cent on that capital will be taxable as excess profits. The simple method of defining capital stock in relation to the actual money invested is now thought to offer the most promising solution.

Corporation returns since 1909 are on file, so that adequate statistical basis is at hand. An excess profits tax is thought to be one which would arouse less opposition in Congress than any other by which as much could be raised, and arguments of broad popular appeal can be made for it. "War profits" would furnish most of the money which would come from such an impost, and beneficiaries of high prices rather than the consumers who have to pay them, would be meeting such a tax. Some members of the Ways and Means Committee, while making no claim for the truth of the statement, have heard that one of the reasons which impelled those in control to bring about the big rise in the price of gasoline was to keep off possible tax. A tax on excess profits would, some believe, be popular, because it is the simplest and surest way to get at beneficiaries of price increases, which the general public undoubtedly believe to be arbitrary. In connection with such a tax, there might also be some proposal to reach corporations which have sought to cover excess profits by stock dividends as some big paper companies are stated recently to have done.

It is necessary only to note the increased profits in 1915 over 1914 to get an idea of how much might be raised by such a tax. The corporation profits in 1915 were over one and three-quarters billions more than the year before and a 6 per cent tax would yield almost \$107,000,000. What the average dividend rate was on actual capitalization would have to be determined. Another advantage of such a tax is that a Supreme Court decision written by Chief Justice

White and handed down at the October term in 1915 in the case of Brushaber versus the Union Pacific Railway established the right of the Government to impose such a tax even when it involves retroactive provisions.

## ASPHALT SHINGLE FINDING SUSTAINED BY APPEAL BOARD

The latest ruling of Patrick O'Hearn, Commissioner of the Department of Buildings in Boston, in the asphalt shingle controversy which has been protracted for about one year, was sustained by the Board of Appeals on the technical ground that a shingle had not been submitted to the commissioner in the case appealed.

The case in hand was that of Mrs. Charlotte Ogden of Dorchester who sought permission of the building department to put asphalt shingles on the roof of a house she owns in Dorchester. The permit was refused on the plea that the information describing the sort of shingles to be used was not presented to the commissioner. No sample of the shingle to be used on the roof for which the petition was framed, the commissioner urged, was presented to him upon which to pass and he refused the petition on that ground.

Under the asphalt shingle law, the commissioner of buildings in Boston is vested with discretionary power as to what sort of asphalt shingle he will approve. He has the power to pass upon the "weight, thickness and quality" of asphalt shingles. The commissioner has time and again insisted that the proportions of the average standard asphalt shingle presented to him for inspection be doubled in weight and thickness. The other dimensions such as length and width, apparently, have not interested him. Mr. O'Hearn, who was on the original asphalt shingle commission of the State, opposed the present law on the ground that while it makes it obligatory on the part of the Boston building commissioner to allow asphalt shingles to be used in this city, it gives the commissioner the power to require that such shingles must come up to requirements he enacts.

The asphalt dealers declare that the commissioner has not given them specific ideas regarding the sort of shingle that will receive his official approval. Commissioner O'Hearn declares that the shingle manufacturers have been told time and again that they must double the thickness and weight of the so-called standard type of asphalt shingle. He has declared specifically that the shingle to meet with his approval must be of not less than one-quarter inch thickness.

## JUDGES OBJECT TO PASSING ON LIQUOR LICENSES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Two noted Philadelphia jurists favor legislative action toward removing the duty of passing on liquor license applications from the court of quarter sessions, says the North American. They are Judge Charles Y. Audenried and former Judge Mayer Sulzberger. They also favor improvement of the city charter to take the power of appointing members of public boards and commissions from the courts.

In letters to a committee headed by Charles L. McKean, which is advocating the correction of defects in the city charter, the two jurists recommended that in the revised charter the judiciary be relieved from preliminary functions.



## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

POLITICAL BALLADS  
OF WALPOLE'S TIME

"Political Ballads Illustrating the Administration of Sir Robert Walpole," edited by Milton Percival, Ph. D. Clarendon Press, Oxford, 8s. 6d. net.

"Apropos of ballads, a most delightful one is said or sung in most houses about our dear beloved plot, which has been laid first to Pope, and secondly to me, when God knows we have neither of us wit enough to make it," wrote Lady Mary Wortley Montagu of a ballad on the Atterbury plot which Dr. Percival has not been able to identify. Her remark tends to show that the popularity of the political ballads was not confined to any one section of society; during the first half of the eighteenth century they had an established position amongst the well-to-do and had become a favorite tradition with the lower classes. The extent and manner of their circulation, sometimes privately in MS., "among persons of quality," is vouched for by Lord Hervey, who appears not to have been above composing specimens himself.

Dr. Percival deals with the ballads which he has collected, illustrating Sir Robert Walpole's administration, from a threefold point of view of history, literature, and music, though paying only a cursory attention to the two latter, and sketches in separate introductions "the general situation out of which each ballad arose." Apart from any individual interest these ballads have a collective one as reflecting the manners and customs of the time as well as the methods of political controversy obtaining. The part which they played in the political warfare of the day gains added interest from the fact that a rival to their influence in arousing public opinion had already appeared above the horizon which was destined to wield an undreamt-of power. Notwithstanding the apparently undiminished circulation and influence of the political pamphlet in the second quarter of the eighteenth century, pamphleteering was already becoming an outworn method, and though Walpole adhered to this method of advancing ministerial views, the opposition worshipped the rising sun of journalism; throwing their efforts into the newspaper and chiefly into the Craftsman.

Journalism was now entering upon a new era of activity, and the strength of the Craftsman lay in the political experience and literary ability of its supporters, among whom Pulteney and Bolingbroke held a conspicuous position. The rapid increase in the number of weekly journals coincided with the waning influence of the pamphlet, and the journal was assured of its triumph from the fact that it was a medium of discussion as well as of attack and defense before which the influence of the ballad was bound to wane. Even the stage, as Dr. Percival states, had become a competitor with the ballad, and "The Beggar's Opera" did more than institute a new dramatic fashion; it revived the dramatic method of political satire, and endowed it with unbounded popularity.

Popular as were these political ballads with the vulgar uneducated, this popularity forms no correct index either to their quality, or function, which has sometimes been unduly depreciated. The interest in them extended far beyond the coffee-taverns and the street, as has been shown, but their popularity with the crowd was no doubt due in no small measure to the fact that they often contained news which the newspapers either could not present in such an attractive form or dared not print. In his illuminating introduction Dr. Percival shows how the versification of the ballad journalists appealed to the popular, although in the age of Walpole "the political ballad was approaching the close of a tradition, which had endured for a century and a half."

The early broadside ballad, which had secured a firm footing in the Elizabethan era, continued the journalistic function for a time even in the eighteenth century, partly because the circulation of the newspaper, the potentialities of which lay concealed even from its ablest supporters, was as yet restricted. Newspapers were not allowed to report the proceedings of either House of Parliament, so ballads, through their capacity for presenting news in a spicy and attractive form, were enabled to retain their influence for longer than would otherwise have been possible. The ballad of the Walpole era "sustained a long tradition" because it was a literary medium easy of production and capable of wide distribution. "It persisted, not only by reason of its long tradition, but also on account of certain inherent qualities, which recommended it"; but when the value of the newspaper for the discussion of questions of wider issue was realized the end of the ballad's influence was assured.

From a literary point of view the ballads which Dr. Percival has collected, carrying on the work inaugurated by Prof. G. L. Kittredge of Harvard University, are worthy of fuller notice than they have generally received. That they are not all of them mere doggerel the reader can ascertain for himself, and Dr. Percival's criticisms of their qualities are marked by judgment and discrimination. In order the better to differentiate between those which bear signs of being the work of distinguished persons, he divides the ballads into three classes: those which are clearly beyond the abilities of the ordinary ballad writer and might be attributable to men of eminence like Pulteney and Lord Hervey; a large number of ballads of varying quality written by the Grub-Street fraternity, the quality of which is "as varied as its authorship"; and the group written by ballad-vendors whose ballads are negligible from the literary point of view but of value as displaying "the mood and temper of the masses."

The threefold index adds to the

value of a collection which "has been garnered in" from the Harvard Library, the British Museum, the Public Record Office, the Bodleian, the Madden collection at the University of Cambridge, the John Rylands Library and the Chetham collection at Manchester, and the private library of Professor Frith.

SPAIN'S TRACES IN  
THE UNITED STATES

"Our Hispanic Southwest." By Ernest Peixoto. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. \$2.50 net.

This book by a well-known artist, Californian-born and Parisian-trained, is charmingly illustrated after a manner which his admirers long since came to like as they read his earlier records of journeys through the provinces of France, up and down the mountains and valleys of South America and in and out of the show places of romantic California. Artist and publishers have combined to dress and adorn the book admirably, and persons interested in the architecture which France and Spain impressed upon the region of the United States extending westward from New Orleans to the Pacific will want to own Mr. Peixoto's drawings of the various types of buildings that Spain's governors and clergy set up, and of the more primitive but often impressive and dignified structures that the makers of the aboriginal pueblos erected long before pioneer Europeans invaded the Southwest.

The text which accompanies the illustrations quite naturally is impressionistic in the main, and such as a sensitive artist would write for a popular audience of readers. He has had in mind chiefly the increasing number of persons seeking an American Algeria or Tunisia, who need to be made to see that New Mexico and Arizona have attractions that are more than climatic or physical—in short that if they will but explore the old Spanish settlements and become acquainted with their history, they will find much that is romantic and also creditable to human nature, whether of European or Indian stock. His disclosures as to the extent and variety of the art of Spain's builders now within the borders of the United States and east of the world. Of the interesting artist colony at Taos, 90 miles north of Santa Fe, Mr. Peixoto writes concisely.

One chapter on "The Grand Canyon" is interesting because written by a man who saw it just after he had seen the Andes and their vast chasms, and he was prepared to be disappointed. "There was never an instant of doubt," he writes. "Here was the mightiest chasm of them all—without a peer, without a rival. Freaks of nature as such do not appeal to me, but here was one, gigantic, awesome as it is, that holds a spell like none other."

ARMENIAN POEMS  
IN ENGLISH VERSE

Armenian poems rendered into English verse by Alice Stone Blackwell. For sale by Robert Chambers, Room 616, Fort Building, Boston, Mass. \$1.50.

The collection of Armenian poetry which Miss Blackwell has made in this volume has one great virtue, which covers, as it always will cover, a multitude of faults. The poems are, for the most part, utterly sincere. They are quite obviously not written by people who, having first decided that it would be interesting to write a poem, next cast round for a subject and finally perpetrated it. They are written by men who wrote because they had to; who had thoughts they needed to express and expressed them, content to leave it to the world whether they should be accounted poets or not and for the most part, perhaps, utterly indifferent to the verdict. As might be expected the poems are largely occupied with the troubles and trials of Armenia and her people, and even when they are not they are permeated by a curious wistful melancholy all their own. Yet they are singularly free from any taint of morbidity. The first poem in the book entitled "Little Lake" is well placed. It strikes a note which is heard again and again in countless different chords throughout the book.

Why dost thou lie in hushed surprise,  
Thou little lonely mere?

Sad little lake, let us be friends!  
I too am desolate;  
I too would fain, beneath the sky,  
In silence meditate.

Miss Blackwell has done her work well. She has a sure ear for the language of verse, and this in itself amongst many other things renders her little volume grateful reading.

JACOBAN FURNITURE  
"Jacobean Furniture." By Helen Churchill Candee. F. A. Stokes & Co. New York City. \$1.25 net.

The author of this book, who combines the callings of author and interior decorator, is well known for her stories and essays, and also for her book on "Decorative Styles and Periods" and her "Tapestry Book." In this study of the furniture, made of oak and walnut and popular in English circles from the time of James I to William and Mary, the technical knowledge which makes the book worth while to collectors is skillfully blended with a running history story; hence it is more than ordinarily readable for a book of the kind. American collectors, whether buying in London and English towns or making their own hunts in the older and more historic regions of the eastern United States, will find the brochure serviceable. It is intelligently illustrated as well as accurately written.

## A LITERARY CAUSERIE

In 1685 Richard Chiswell, one of the leading booksellers of London, in writing to John Usher, then the leading bookseller of Boston, the largest town of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, added to an invoice of books the following note: "There is not one New England Primer in London, if they will take of Ten Grose and send over a book to print it, by they may be furnished. Less than that Number will not Answer the Charge." Recently this invoice fell into the hands of Mr. Worthington C. Ford, now of the Massachusetts Historical Society's permanent staff, and formerly of the department of manuscripts of the Congressional Library. For his attainments as a student of historical documents and for his service to the profession of history-writers he has just been made president of the American Historical Association, a deserved honor.

It so happens that a gifted brother of Mr. Ford, by name Paul Leicester Ford, among his other services to his time beside writing excellent stories, made special study of the "New England Primer" as a product of the colonial press; and he seemed to show conclusively that it was first published between 1687 and 1690 and that Benjamin Harris was its compiler. Consequently it was with more than ordinary interest that Mr. Worthington Ford got this "tip" that possibly there was another version of the matter awaiting his investigation and disclosure.

Long search by him has at last had its reward, and in the "Stationers' Registers," 111,199, he has discovered that in October, 1683, Master John Gaine then entered "a booke or copy entitled the New England Primer, or Milk for Babes." The book, apparently was printed in 1683, its title found its way into a catalogue that came into the hands of Usher in Boston; and he sent to the leading bookseller of London for a copy or copies, and he could find none to return. Naturally Mr. Ford is now looking for more information about Gaine, and he would much like to have a 1683 copy of the book unearthed. First because of its priority, and second to see how far, in its contents, the compilation corresponded with those that came later. In his main title Gaine anticipated Harris' edition by at least four years, and in its subtitle by at least 17 years. Crashaw, Hugh Peters and John Cotton used the subtitle "Milk for Babes" some years before Harris did.

It is strange that more light on this little book that so profoundly shaped the ideas and ideals of New Englanders for so many generations and that went with them and their families wherever they pioneered their way into the mid and far West does not come from ecclesiastical sources. The catechetical method of instruction in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries had its chief defenders and exemplars among the clergy. The laity in those days had no such initiative in sending forth literature for educational and ethical ends as they have today. Never did a State church and State clergy get more aid in the printing press than when Gaine or Harris or possibly some one preceding them decided to produce a popular work (especially among young persons) the little manual of what was then believed to be truth by the dominant church of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. For the former came at a time when books were few, especially juveniles. It had, in its later editions at least, just enough pictures to make it a temptation to the child. The question and answer form of stating Biblical truth or Pauline-Austrian-Calvinistic doctrine was so simple that the humblest parent or guardian of youth could use the book with the least amount of personal knowledge or pedagogical skill.

Consequently few were the homes in the colony that did not have the "New England Primer" in its collection (large or small) of books, and few were its peers as a serviceable specimen of compilation and editing. For that is about all you could say for it as a book. It brought together data from the Bible and from the history of Protestantism, keyed it to the Puritan notion of what it was well for children to know about heroes and heroines of the past, and the theology and the ethics which had helped make them heroes and heroines. The primer was not a book that today would satisfy either theologians or pedagogues. The family that now has a copy usually looks upon it as a curio, to be tolerantly smiled upon as its pages are run over, as its crude wood engravings are scanned, and as its dogmatic certitudes are noted. But one need not be contemptuous even if one cannot admire. The little primer in its day was a factor in making history. True it stands for an America of which Jonathan Edwards was the typical man; but he had his irenic as well as his polemic side, and was a lover of beauty in nature and in humanity as well as a devotee of the doctrine of justice dispensed by a stern God.

However, the immediate question today is not, Who reads the primer? but, Who first made it, published it and stood sponsor for it? Benjamin Harris has been elbowed aside by John Gaine. Will Gaine in the course of time be displaced? He seems to have been a humble sort of person, if Mr. Ford's researches to date are indicative of the verdict that he will get in due time. Meantime, Londoners can aid present day Boston bibliophiles and bibliographers if they will bestir themselves to find out more about Gaine, Harris and Chiswell, and other persons who figure in the above narrative.

STATE GOVERNMENT  
OF THE U. S. EXAMINED

"State Government in the United States." By Arthur N. Sisson. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.25.

No book from the teaching staff of Harvard University issued of late years has been more creditable as a piece of scholarly workmanship and as a timely contribution to the American democracy's guidance. Professor Holcombe has the title of "assistant professor of government." That defines his academic status; but he is not a recluse pedant and mere investigator of printed data and editor of the same. He has been prominent in the Progressive Party as an adviser and a speaker; he is now a member of the Minimum Wage Commission of the State of Massachusetts; and he is liberal in the service he renders to many reform movements as a champion and counselor. His motto as a scholar dealing with theories of government and as a citizen in actually shaping governmental action is taken from John Stuart Mill: "No government can now expect to be permanent unless it guarantees progress as well as order; nor can it continue really to secure order unless it promotes progress."

Inasmuch as revision of state constitutions and modification of forms of state government are either under discussion or about to be made in not a few of the commonwealths of the Nation, the pertinency cannot be denied of this study of the place of the state in national life, of the changes that time has brought since the status was first defined in organic law (whether as in 1780 by Massachusetts or by the Nation as in 1781 in the Federal Constitution), and the alterations that seem to impend because of the pressure of public opinion. With admirable orderliness, succinctness and judicial temper the origin and development of the state governments, their workings and their apparent coming evolutions are described. The abstract ideas that have preceded concrete action are lucidly explained. How constitutional reforms originated, how powers originally granted have been withdrawn or redistributed, what effect the widespread reaction against legislative supremacy in national as well as in state government has had upon the executive and judicial departments of government, and what the results have been of latter-day extension of the direct action of the electorate upon issues of government—all these have been handled in an illuminating way. For the academic student of government and also for the practical statesman charged with meeting popular demands for radical changes in the working of state as well as national and city governments, this book is equally useful. Each will find what he needs in the way of facts brought up to date, and a supplementary system of notes and bibliography that will enable him to pursue the subject further if he wishes to.

Advocates of extension of the budget system of appropriations, of endowment of executives with the right to veto details of appropriation bills, of direct legislation by electorates, of extension of the power of the judiciary to give its approval to laws favorable to social—as over against individual—justice, will find the pros and cons of their cases dealt with by Professor Holcombe in a sympathetic but realistic way. He cannot wholly conceal that he is a progressive and an evolutionist, and a believer in an efficient government serving the maximum number of citizens for their highest welfare. But he also writes as a lover of truth for truth's sake, and will not pretend to see what he wants to see if it is not visible.

Here, then, is one secret of his value as an interpreter. He is a practical idealist with enough experience in seminars and libraries on the one hand and in legislative lobby and administrative commission on the other hand to make him write a constructive as well as informational sort of book. The way out, so far as he indulges in advice and prophecy, is by more complete popular control and by more effective distribution or division of the powers of Government than most constitutions now provide. But he sees clearly that anything like direct legislation by electorates is subject to the peril of the "tyranny of the majority" which they are not fitted to exercise. For the time being at least he would get more popular control by simplification of existing forms of government, through a short ballot, more convenient methods of nomination of elective officers, the abolition of artificial electoral districts, and more effective regulation of the processes by which the opinion of the electorate is formed. Admit, as he does, that the greatest defect of the governments of the states is in the legislative abuse of power. What then? "It is in the organization of the legislature itself and in the readjustment of the relations between the legislature and the coordinate departments of Government that the best hope of the future lies."

OF ANCIENT EGYPT  
"The Civilization of the Ancient Egyptians." By A. Bothwell Gosse. F. A. Stokes & Co. New York City. \$2.

This is the second of a "Through the Eye" series of finely illustrated monographs by experts, which this firm is sending forth. It is keyed for popular use and education, while at the same time abreast of contemporary scholarship. Temperament, domestic life, education, professions and callings, amusements, art, government and laws, and religion are described in a condensed yet colorful way, so that the book has attributes above those which ordinarily go with a historical compendium. The illustrations have been selected from the best and latest of the collections acquired in modern times.

## ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England.—Louis Rae-makers is illustrating "The Adoration of the Soldiers," a mystery play by Emile Cammeyer, which Messrs. Longmans are publishing in conjunction with the Pine Art Society.

Lord Bryce is publishing through Mr. Milford the portion of the presidential addresses which he delivered to the British Academy during his year of office, 1915-1916, on topics arising out of the war, under the title "Some Historical Reflections."

The "Cafendard of the Court Minutes of the East India Company, 1665-1669," which has been edited by Ethel B. Sainsbury and is published by the Clarendon Press, throws considerable fresh light upon the great Protector's relations with the company and shows incidentally that in his dealings with the company he displays the political sagacity which characterized his policy at home and abroad.

To Charles Morley's posthumous work, "Travels in London." Sir Edward Cook, J. P. Collins and J. A. Spender contribute introductory memoirs which throw a light for the layman upon the conduct of journalistic offices in London, and more particularly upon that of the Pall Mall Gazette in the days when that paper was edited by Lord Morley and Mr. Stead. The work itself, which consists of studies of various places of historic interest in the metropolis, includes a paper describing reminiscences of Rugby School in the sixties, which was published anonymously in the Cornhill Magazine and attracted considerable attention at the time.

Sir Charles Villiers Stanford and Mr. Cecil Forsyth in "A History of Music," which Messrs. Macmillan are publishing and which will be illustrated, treat of the origins of music and of its history from the earliest times down to the present day. Modern tendencies in America as well as in Europe are considered.

Messrs. Macmillan are issuing Edward D. Fawcett's philosophical work "The World as Imagination," and a new book by Edith Wharton entitled "Xingu and Other Stories."

The original autograph MS. of the opening chapters of Admiral Hunter's "An Historical Journal of the Transactions at Port Jackson and Norfolk Island," which was published in 1793, was sold recently to an Australian. This journal's interest lies in the fact that it gives an account of the early days of New South Wales of which Admiral Hunter was Governor in succession to Governor Philip.

Members of the American ambulance at the front have compiled an authorized account, illustrated by French artists, of the ambulance's field service, under the title "Friends of France," which Smith, Elder will publish.

Prof. William A. Hudson in "A Quiet Corner in a Library," published by Harp, treats in an interesting manner of some forgotten figures in literary history.

Lord Rosebery has written an introduction to F. S. Flint's translation of "Frederick the Great: the Memoirs of His Reader, Henri de Catt," published by Constable, who are also the publishers of Arthur Symonds' "Figures of Several Centuries," which includes studies of prominent English authors.

The city librarian, George A. Stephen, is commemorating the sixtieth anniversary of the opening of the Norwich public library which falls in March next, by preparing for the library committee an historical and descriptive account of the present library and its predecessor, the old City Library. The latter, which is one of the earliest established public libraries in England, was founded in 1608. This story of the library, which counts among its most valuable possessions a considerable collection of Shakespeareana, is to be called "Three Centuries of the City Library."

William L. Mathieson has now completed his history of Scotland from the year 1550. To the three volumes already published under the titles "Politics and Religion in Scotland," "Scotland and the Union," and "The Awakening of Scotland" he has added a final one covering the period from 1797 to 1843. "Church and Reform in Scotland" is published by J. MacLachlan & Sons.

"Tokens of the Eighteenth Century connected with Booksellers and Book-makers" is the title of a study by W. Longman of a little known bypath in literary history. The work, which is published by Longmans, describes and arranges topographically in alphabetical order tokens issued by those connected with the book trade. These tokens were first issued in the eighteenth century.

The Oxford University Press is publishing on behalf of the Royal Colonial Institute "The Empire at War: Being a History of Imperial Cooperation Up to and Including the Great War," which will be issued in six volumes under the editorship of Sir Charles Lucas. The aim of the work, which will be illustrated with plates and maps, "is to group together the overseas efforts on behalf of the common cause, and thereby promote the one great object of the Royal Colonial Institute, namely, the unity of the Empire."

Sir Archibald Geikie, the veteran former president of the Royal Society, whose activity and energy are the admiration of all his numerous friends,

has now fulfilled the promise which he made on Nov. 30 of last year to write a history of the Royal Society's Club to the members. His access to the archives of the society has enabled him to lift the veil from much that has hitherto been concealed as to the history of the club, which was known to go back much further than the nominal date of its foundation in 1743. The work, which makes an 8vo volume of over 500 pages, is now in the printer's hands, and it will be published in the early spring by Macmillan. It will be illustrated by three dozen plates from engravings in possession of the Royal Society, which have a twofold interest as portraits of illustrious fellows of the society and as specimens of the style of engraving characteristic of different periods.

## AMERICAN NOTES

Analysis of the lists of "best sellers" in works of fiction 16 years ago and during the past year shows that only two of the authors then writing—Winston Churchill and Booth Tarkington—are proving to have staying power and durable popularity with the masses.

The Belgian Relief Committee, with headquarters in New York, is profiting by the royalties on "Poems of the Great War" edited by Prof. Cunliffe of Columbia University.

The Woman's Journal of Boston, founded in 1870 by Lucy Stone and Henry B. Blackwell, published 47 years continuously and the "oldest equal suffrage paper in the world," has altered its form, lengthened its columns, broadened the scope of its editorial and news comment, and in other ways shown a progressive attitude toward its own future.

Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin's story, "Mother Carey's Chickens," is being dramatized. "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" has proved popular thus dealt with.

"O. Henry" and his work are to be described in an essay written by Prof. Archibald Henderson for the Mercure de France.

The University of Wisconsin having trained not a few of the younger leaders of China, these are now showing their gratitude by enriching the university's library with copies of China's classics, and also modern books that have been put forth by the flourishing "presses" of centers like Shanghai and Hongkong.

Both the Bookman's and the Publishers' Weekly's list of best sellers in fiction put "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," by H. G. Wells, as heading the poll for November.

The department of the University of Wisconsin which has enrolled most students of Hebrew during the past year has been the college of agriculture.

The series of articles signed "Cosmos" recently appearing in the New York Times which discussed "a basis for a durable peace," and were the subject of wide comment, have been prepared for circulation in book form by a leading New York publishing house.

John Garrett Underhill has translated and edited four of the plays of Jacinto Benavente, Spain's contemporary dramatist and satirist. They will have the Scribner's imprint.

Alan Seeger's record as a combatant in the army of France as well as the intrinsic merit of his verse account for the swift call for a second edition of his poems.

Ivy Lee writes on "Publicity for Public Service Corporations" in a pamphlet that is being widely circulated by the large financial interests which he now serves as a publicity man.

A sure but certain market for many of the books about the war in Europe and about Americans' participation in it is found in the War and Navy departments, officials of which are ordering the books into the post and ship libraries.

What Spanish judges of literature have thought of Irving, Cooper, Poe, Hawthorne, Longfellow, Prescott, Emerson and Whitman, has been disclosed and gathered together in an informing monograph by John de Lancey Ferguson.

In 1863 the students of Cornell University began to publish a periodical called the Era. The best typical contributions to that journal during the intervening years have been gathered together in a book called "Above Cayuga's Waters."

The American Geographical Society has decided to stand sponsor for a series of geographical works, of which the first is Isalah Bowman's "The Andes of Southern Peru."

The story of the Bethlehem Steel Company and its recent growth has been written for popular use by Arundel Cotter, author of the official history of the United States Steel Company. There is no record equal to it in recent national industrial expansion; and this quasi-official description is interesting if for no other reason, for its announcement that the company's present policy stresses making of steel for purposes other than military.

Henry James' English admirers have set a pace for his American friends which the latter must equal. The house in which he lived in Chelsea, London, is to have a "permanent mark

of his maintenance of the literary tradition of Chelsea," and also is to "acknowledge his sympathetic attitude toward England and the Allies in the war, as shown by his naturalization as a British citizen." To this end a bronze portrait bust of James executed by F. Derwent Wood is being prepared for permanent housing within the Chelsea home; which also is to have a complete collection of his writings.

Harold J. Laaki, sometime exhibitioner of New College, Oxford University, more recently of McGill University, Montreal, and now of the department of history, Harvard University, announces "Studies in the Problem of Sovereignty."

One of the ablest radical thinkers among American women, Elsie Clews Parsons, has a formidable study of "Social Rule: A Study of the Will to Power" ready.

Educators interested in civics will improve the opportunity to get the text of the report to the American Political Science Association recently made by its committee on instruction in which "The Teaching of Government" is discussed judiciously.

Eleanor H. Porter, author of "Pollyanna" and "Just David," announces a new story, "The Road to Understanding," to be published in March.

In "A Handy Guide for Beggars," Vachel Lindsay gives forth his own experience, for the benefit of other vagrant poets, a record of his "sundry explorations made afoot and penless" while tramping over territory extending from Florida on the south to New Jersey in the north.

William Aspenwall Bradley, who of late has become an authoritative interpreter of certain periods of French art, has just sent forth a book on the etchers of the second empire.

Miss Ida Tarbell will make her next book out of the process of citizen-making and Americanization that goes on in the factories of Henry Ford at Detroit.

Alfred Hoyt Granger's "England's World Empire: Some Reflections on Its Policy and Growth," is by a Philadelphian formerly prominent in Chicago as an architect and city planner; and it represents the conversion of a pro-Ally advocate to the cause of the Central Powers by the events of the war.

## FRENCH NOTES

PARIS France.—M. Edouard Herriot publishes a book called "Agir" just at the moment when he enters the Cabinet for that very purpose. There is no preface to the book; with such a title it would have been superfluous. It has, however, an original inscription, being dedicated to "Jean Baptiste Colbert, Minister and Secretary of State, controller of finance, who proved the power of French orderliness." Every chapter of the book reviews and condemns the present system of administration. "Une vieille machine à dire non," M. Herriot terms it. After such a verdict it will be the more interesting to see what M. Herriot will be able to make of it, now that the "old machine" has to serve this ardent disciple of initiative and reform. M. Herriot is a strong admirer of the convention, the heroic dashing of the "conventionnels" is what he would like to see transforming France. He has already drafted a plan of action for the education, commercial and industrial departments of the new France. It is contained in his book, and M. Herriot is preparing the way for its realization. "The safety of the country must be the motive of action," he declared to some journalists on taking over his duties as Minister of Transports. "Avant tout il faut agir."

The new number of the Round Table contains, as usual, many thoughtful articles on questions of first importance. This review of the politics of the British Empire, conducted in a strictly nonparty political spirit, seeks, as it explains, to promote the unity of the British Empire by presenting, every quarter, an accurate and nonpartisan account of the politics of all parts, together with articles dealing with foreign and imperial problems from the Imperial point of view. The new number covers a wide field, but it is chiefly concerned with the great question of the reconstructive work after the war. The first article, "The Making of Peace," affords the key to the whole. It deals broadly with the question of the making of peace, on the basis of the defeat of the Central Powers, and considers the share which the dominions would necessarily have in such a matter. It then goes on to consider such questions as the "Growing Necessity for Constitutional Reform," "Industry and Finance," "Labor and Reconstruction," all of which will undoubtedly become urgent questions as soon as peace is concluded. Then there is an article on the native states in India, also a matter of growing importance, and this is followed by a careful consideration of matters relating to the Irish question. Passing on to the dominions, there are several important articles on Canadian affairs, amongst which may be specially mentioned the one entitled "The Triumph of Prohibition," Affairs in Australia, South Africa and New Zealand are also ably dealt with, the articles "Industrial Unrest in Australia," and "Recent Liquor Legislation" being particularly interesting.

ALL BOOKS of All the Publishers on Sale  
STEWART & KIDD CO.  
Ohio's Great Bookstore  
CINCINNATI, U. S. A.



KING ALBERT OF  
BELGIUM SENDS  
WORDS OF THANKSAddress to People of Allied  
Nations Topic of Letter From  
Member of His Cabinet

King Albert of Belgium sends his thanks for the expression of sympathy for his country which is contained in the recently published statement of the "Address to the People of the Allied Nations," signed by 500 American citizens, in a letter made public yesterday from Count F. De Jehay, chief of the King's Cabinet, to Dr. Morton Prince of this city, one of the signers. The letter, which was dated Dec. 6 at the great general headquarters of the Belgian army, said:

"Among the many expressions of sympathy which the King has received since the unjust aggression of which Belgium has been the victim there are few which have touched His Majesty as has the address which you have sent him in behalf of 500 American citizens belonging to the intellectual elite of your nation."

"Belgium owes much to America. Since the beginning of this frightful war the United States of America have taken an interest in a people cruelly tried for having done only what it believed to be its duty. The Belgians know that without the inexhaustible, well-planned and efficient American generosity, their lot, already so terrible, would have been still more unhappy."

"But the solicitude of your noble country was not confined to material help. Lovers of equity and justice, the citizens of free America have wished to proclaim the judgment dictated by their conscience, to affirm that the cause of Belgium was the cause of right and of civilization."

"This impartial and disinterested testimony is the most precious and the most comforting tribute which Belgium could desire. And this tribute could not be expressed in better terms than those of such convincing moderation employed in the 'Address to the People of the Allied Nations.'"

"I am instructed, my dear sir, to request you to be the bearer of His Majesty's sincere thanks to all the signatories of the address, assuring them of the value which the King attaches to a manifesto of such great moral and intellectual weight."

INDIA'S SCHEME  
FOR ABOLITION OF  
INDENTURED LABORBy The Christian Science Monitor special  
correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—The Government of India has just published a dispatch addressed to the Secretary of State more than a year ago, proposing to do away with the indentured system under which Indian labor has been supplied to a number of colonies for many years. "The political aspect of the question," says the dispatch, "is such that no one who has at heart the interests of British rule in India can afford to neglect it. . . . Indian politicians, moderate and extreme alike, consider that the existence of this system, which they do not hesitate to call by the name of slavery, brands their whole race in the eyes of the British colonial empire with the stigma of helotry. 'How,' they ask, 'will a European colonial ever admit us into the fellowship of citizens of the empire when he knows that men of our country and color can be purchased for five years for five shillings a week?'"

"We are of opinion," pursues the Indian Government's dispatch, "that the moment has now arrived to urge His Majesty's Government to assent to the total abolition of the system of Indian indentured coolie labor in the four British colonies where it still prevails, and in Surinam. We can well imagine that His Majesty's Government, with their heavy preoccupations during the course of the war, may prefer to postpone the final settlement of the question till after the conclusion of peace."

At the same time in order to expedite the eventual solution of the difficulty the Government of India proposes for consideration the substitution of what is called Sardar recruiting for indentured labor, although this system is also subject to enormous abuses. (Censor.)

The Statesman points out that the above dispatch was the work of Lord Hardinge's Government. (Censor.) "We are," the journal adds, "satisfied that in his practical conclusions Lord Hardinge was right. In the first place there is ample evidence to show that India has need of all the labor which she can command."

"The jute and cotton mills, the plantations and the collieries, to say nothing of farmers and ryots, can employ many more workers than are now available. It is difficult to see on what grounds, this being the case, the colonies should be permitted to cajole Indian peasants to leave their own country for foreign lands. . . ."

Further, there is good reason to believe that the great majority of coolies who are induced to go abroad are enticed by false representations and would never have left India if they had known the truth. The fact that the governments of the provinces in which recruiting is carried on are opposed to emigration is extremely significant. But if indentured labor is to cease, the scheme of Sardar recruitment put forward in the dispatch should likewise be abandoned. It also would deprive India of necessary labor, and admittedly it is open to nearly all the objections urged against the existing system."

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Felix Adler of New York City, who is criticizing the Mayor of that community for naming 12 new members of the Board of Education, all of whom are in favor of military training in the public schools, is a prominent personage among the Jews of the city. He is a native of Germany, but was brought to the United States when comparatively young, was educated at Columbia University and in German universities, and was destined, it was thought, for the place of a rabbi in the reformed wing of American Judaism. But instead he took a chair in Cornell University and taught Hebrew and Oriental languages for two years. In 1876 he settled in New York City, which even then had a large Jewish population, and set up an independent organization to be known as the Society for Ethical Culture, of which he became the leader and regular teacher. To this society he ministers each Sunday, and over its educational and humanitarian work he has executive supervision. He has written many books, and has added teaching at Columbia University to his work with the Society for Ethical Culture. In 1908-09 he went to Berlin University as an exchange professor on the foundation named for Mr. Roosevelt.

Constantin Brun, to whom, as Danish Minister to the United States, will fall the duty of signing the treaty by which the Danish West Indies will become part of the United States, is a native of Copenhagen, who, after suitable training and education for the calling, entered on a career as diplomatist by appointment to the Danish Embassy in Berlin, in 1887. Then he was sent to Paris, where he remained until 1895, when he was sent to Washington. Three years later he was representing Denmark in Great Britain, and in 1912 he returned to Washington. In 1907 his Sovereign honored him by naming him as Denmark's delegate to the peace conference at The Hague.

The Right Hon. Arthur Henderson, M. P., who represented British labor at the recent meeting of the French National Socialist Party, forms part of the new Lloyd George War Cabinet as Minister without portfolio. Arthur Henderson is a Glasgow man, shrewd, big-hearted, and not averse to a fight when a fight appears necessary, especially when it is against odds. To a native intuition, dignity and practical common sense he adds the essential quality of a leader of men, strong and deep loyalty to those who work with or under him. It is not surprising that he holds so great an influence inside and outside of British labor circles, and as for the French Socialists and members of the Government with whom Mr. Henderson came in contact, they recognize in him a strong man, loyal to the core to the cause of freedom. He began his public career as a member of the Newcastle City Council. In 1903 he was returned to Parliament for Barnard Castle division of Durham. In the industrial world he began as an apprentice in the works of Robert Stephenson & Company at Newcastle. He has always been prominent in trade union circles.

A. Ross Hill, president of the University of Missouri, who is the present object of attack by politicians who want his office for spoils, is a Nova Scotian. Trained at Dalhousie College, Cornell University, Clark University, and the universities of Heidelberg, Berlin, and Strasbourg, and specializing in philosophy and pedagogics, he has fitted himself for high place in educational circles. In the Normal School of Wisconsin, at Oshkosh; in the University of Nebraska at Lincoln; the College of Arts and Sciences and as professor of the philosophy of education at Cornell, he had made a fine reputation when called to the University of Missouri, in 1908, to be president. He has continued to be prominent as a writer while carrying administrative duties.

James Sturgis Pray, the newly chosen president of the American Society of Landscape Architects, has had two previous terms as administrator of the affairs of this society of artists. He is a Bostonian of the older race stock, who, having been graduated from the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, entered the Massachusetts Institute and Arnold Arboretum and began to specialize in study of those phases of nature which might be serviceable in the calling to which he had dedicated himself. Five years of apprenticeship in the Brookline office of Frederick Law Olmsted gave him first-class training in the technique of landscape architecture, and then, in 1903, he began independent practice. In 1905 he joined the staff of the Harvard School of Landscape Architecture as an assistant professor. In 1914 he became a full professor. Since 1908 he has been chairman of the school's faculty. His professional services frequently have been at the service of both Boston and Cambridge, when these communities have been planning their future development. In the extension of the national movement for city planning, Professor Pray has been a prominent figure, and in 1913-14 he was president of the association. He also has shown much interest in the housing problem.

**FEDERAL COMMERCE UNIVERSITY**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
Special to The Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—"I foresee the establishment in the early future of a Federal University of Commerce, the natural culmination of the nation's local efforts in this field of education," said Dr. Glen Levin Swiggett, of Washington, D. C., in addressing members of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Swiggett is connected with the United States Bureau of Education. "Only a Federal University of Commerce, with proper establishment and direction, can train young men and young women of this nation for foreign missions with the singleness of aim and lofty vision that such career demands today," said Dr. Swiggett.

RETENTION OF  
ALL NAVY YARDS  
IS RECOMMENDEDBoard Appointed by President  
Reports Need of Aviation and  
Submarine Bases

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"That it is unnecessary, undesirable and inadvisable to abolish at this time any existing navy yards or naval stations within the continental limits of the United States," is the recommendation made to Congress in a preliminary report by a special commission of naval officers appointed by President Wilson.

The report declares that the present equipment of many yards is inadequate in drydocking facilities, berthing space, storage facilities, machinery and other details.

The report says, in answer to the statement that a greater concentration of yards would be economical, that "the question of economy as determined by concentration of naval repair establishments must yield absolutely to the far more serious necessities of the fleet, as undue concentration of such naval repair establishments might very easily involve, in time of war, military disaster."

The commission says it is unable at this time to determine locations for aviation bases, but recommends in addition to the comprehensive coast survey an investigation by a board, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, of climatic air, industrial and other conditions, where such bases may be located. It says there is no particular reason for haste in connection with their establishment, for in case of necessity there would be no great difficulty in finding suitable bases quickly.

## Shipbuilders Are Heard

House Naval Committee Gets  
Explanation of Warship Bids

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The five shipbuilding companies with whom the Navy Department has negotiated successfully for construction of battle cruisers laid their side of the controversy before the House Naval Committee yesterday and declared that whether the vessels were built at private or navy plants, the \$16,500,000 limit of cost set by Congress eventually would have to be increased.

Because the private builders would not promise construction within the authorized limit, Secretary Daniels has asked for an appropriation of \$12,000,000 to equip navy yards for the work. Representatives of the companies argued that such a step would not be in the public interest, pointing out that two private concerns, the Fore River and Union Iron companies, had offered to build the vessels at any price the Federal Trade Commission considered fair.

The committee was told the cost per ship for hull and machinery would be nearer \$19,000,000 than \$16,500,000, and that the larger figure would give the builders a profit of about \$1,500,000.

None of the builders would estimate at less than 46 months the time required to complete the first ship, and all insisted that shortage of skilled labor was the governing factor. Equipment of navy yards, they argued, would create further demand on ship trades labor, already inadequate to meet demands.

## DISTRIBUTION OF POTATOES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PARIS, France.—On the initiative of the Paris Municipal Council a free distribution of potatoes has been organized at 74 stations in Paris. It is estimated that the amount of potatoes distributed is 90 tons per day and that the number of beneficiaries is 350 per station, a total of 650,000 persons. The distribution is made once a month to persons in receipt of relief either military, refugee or unemployed. The Minister of the Interior has requisitioned the amount of potatoes required and they are being stored in the Halle aux Vins, where they will be apportioned to the stations as required under the supervision of the Union des Coopératives.

## APPOINTMENTS AT LEEDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LEEDS, England.—At a meeting of the council of Leeds University, Prof. C. M. Gillespie was appointed provost-chancellor of the university. Mr. A. S. Galt was also appointed to the new post of lecturer and organizer in horticulture which has been instituted as a result of the considerable growth of the university's work in connection with horticulture, a subject of special importance in relation to the home production of food and the prospective development of allotments. Authority was given at the meeting for the appointment of two assistant instructors in dairy work.

## NORWEGIAN ENTERPRISE

By The Christian Science Monitor Special  
Scandinavian Correspondent

BERGEN, Norway.—Knaevik, near Bergen, is on the way to becoming a center of industry in western Norway. An enterprising civil engineer, Dr. O. Mustad, is building a big factory for the production of superphosphates, a valuable fertilizer, and the work on this factory is in full swing. The chief raw material required is sulphurous copper ore, of which there are abundant supplies in Norway. In addition to this factory, works for the extraction of copper are to be erected. The capital of the entire undertaking is estimated at between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 kroner.

## FOGG ART MUSEUM GIFT

The library of the Fogg Museum at Harvard University has received from J. Pierpont Morgan a gift of 15 volumes comprising the various catalogues descriptive of his collections.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

## Watch North Dakota

BOSTON HERALD.—As political laboratories, Oregon, Oklahoma, California and Nebraska will have to step into the background for a time and allow North Dakota to bask in the spotlight. The Herald recently referred to the personnel of the new Legislature—both branches almost unanimously farmers as a result of the activities of the Farmers Non-Partisan League in the November election. Now that the Legislature has assembled, and the leaders announce their program, the first bright rays of the millennial dawn illuminate the North Dakota horizon. As the league elected the Governor and a majority of the Supreme Court justices along with the Legislature, the leaders speak with authority. "We mean to bring New Zealand to North Dakota," they say, but if they carry out their plans North Dakota will set a pace that New Zealand will never be able to follow. The list of things that they are going to have right off is: State-owned and State-controlled elevators and flour mills at all important centers, a State-owned packing plant and a system of State insurance. They are going to reduce taxes on farm land and farm property, but they are going to increase the taxes on the railroads, and especially the tax on "the unimproved land that Eastern speculators are holding back from cultivation, waiting for a big rise in land values."

## Giving Older Men a Chance

DAYTON (O.) NEWS.—Fifteen large employers of labor in Chicago have decided to stop discriminating against men because of their age. In other words, they have "thrown down the bars," and in future will give men an opportunity of making good, regardless of how long they have been here on earth. But again the pendulum is swinging back toward the men of years. These Chicago employers claim it will greatly relieve the labor situation to give older men a chance, now that there is such a demand for labor. But they go even farther than that, and claim that the older men are actually worth more, in many instances, than younger men. In other words, they have come to the conclusion that many a man has been denied the right to make a living because of his years, when, if he had been given a chance, he could have earned something for himself and much for his employers.

## The Rule of the Road

NEW YORK MAIL.—The person who can walk half a dozen blocks in lower Broadway without being bumped by some individual who tries to cut diagonally across his path, or by some one who tears madly along on the wrong side of the sidewalk without regard for any other human being, is fortunate. By order, system, regulation, the roadways of Manhattan have been made to accommodate an amount of traffic impossible to manage otherwise. By lack of order, system or regulation there is endless confusion and a constant tangle on the sidewalks of the principal thoroughfares. How ridiculous it is, with the example in the roadway of the virtue of order, the people persist in following the ways of disorder on the sidewalk! "Keep to the right" is the rule of the road in America. If the person afoot observed this single rule the narrow sidewalks would not be so difficult to traverse. The person who does not live up to this rule provokes disaster, wastes his time and his own, causes confusion, trouble and ill-temper. Good citizenship and common sense demand that you "keep to the right."

## BRITISH OFFICERS HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—A list of distinctions conferred upon officers and civilians serving with the Expeditionary Force in Mesopotamia has been issued. They include appointments to: Most Honorable Order of the Bath, the Order of St. Michael and St. George, the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, and awards of the Distinguished Service Order and Military Cross. Maj.-Gen. F. S. Maude, C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O., commanding the whole Expeditionary Force in Mesopotamia is made Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath (K. C. B.) as well as Maj.-Gen. Henry D'Urban Keary, C. B., D. S. O., and Maj.-Gen. Raleigh Gilbert, Egerton, C. B., of the Indian army. The new Companions of the Order include Maj.-Gen. Maitland Cowper, C. I. E. (Colonel, Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers), Indian army.

## GALVESTON PLANTS ROSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
Special to Its Southern Bureau

GALVESTON, Tex.—January is rose-planting month in Galveston, and the Women's Home Protective Association is planning a home beautification campaign. This association for several years has distributed among the women of Galveston several thousand roses and shrubs at reduced prices. This year the association has 10,000 roses and half as many shrubs of all kinds to give to the women of Galveston at cost of distribution.

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO RED CROSS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The sum of £1200 has been paid by the Crown Agents for the colonies to the British Red Cross Society as a contribution from Nyassaland to the British Red Cross Fund.

BRITAIN SHOWS  
CONFIDENCE IN  
SIR DOUGLAS HAIG

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Autumn has the reputation of being a bad season for governments. The fall of governments is generally reserved for that period of the year and therefore the fall of Mr. Asquith's Government in England, the reconstitution of the Briand Government in France, and the fall of M. Stürmer in Russia were all in order. As the army is, in present conditions, as much in the public eye as Parliament, leading soldiers have not found themselves free from attack. In France, General Joffre was very severely criticized, but the man whom Lord Kitchener described as not only a great soldier but a great man was not likely to be dropped by the French Government. His new appointment very sensibly frees him from the double burden of a great local command and of a general command of many armies in different parts of the world. In England attacks on Sir Douglas Haig and Sir William Robertson had no effect whatever, except to provoke very warm eulogies by those who knew the difficulties they had encountered and overcome.

In the House of Commons, for example, Sir Douglas Haig was severely criticized by Mr. Lynch, a Nationalist member, on the ground that the Somme offensive had been a complete failure and that Sir Douglas Haig had wasted four times the men in his efforts that the French commander alongside him had done. A very sharp reply to this criticism was delivered by Captain Shaw, member for Kilmarnock Burghs, and son of Lord Shaw, a Lord of Appeal, who said that if there was one man in France who was trusted from the highest to the lowest and to whom every soldier was ready to commit his life, it was Sir Douglas Haig. Following Mr. Lloyd George's speech a few days later, Mr. Asquith, with the conciseness and grasp of essentials of which he is a master, disposed of the idea that the Somme offensive or Sir Douglas Haig had been failures. The Somme operations, he said, had been carried out with most admirable skill, tenacity and courage by Sir Douglas Haig and his officers. As for the Somme battles they had had the supreme result of relieving Verdun, the loss of which would have been the greatest blow to the Allied cause since the beginning of the war, and had thus achieved their primary and immediate object.

These and similar tributes indicate that those in authority and those who know his difficulties have still complete confidence in Sir Douglas Haig. The depression caused by the Rumanian retreat and the idea which still prevails that the success of a battle depends on the area of ground captured doubtless accounted for the criticisms. It is still quite common for people in Entente countries to do an arithmetical calculation on the basis of the area captured in the Somme battle and the time taken to capture it, with the object of proving that it will take so many years to reach the Rhine. As was repeatedly pointed out in cables to The Christian Science Monitor at the very opening of the Somme offensive, the aim of that movement to relieve Verdun was to smash the Germans in the area of their greatest concentration, and to precipitate their eventual collapse by moral disintegration and actual losses. British soldiers claim that the success of the movement is conclusively proved by two things at least, namely, the number of divisions thrown into the German lines on the Somme and drawn out again during the offensive, representing a total of men equal to twice the standing peace army of Germany, and the recent victory at Verdun. The first proves that in the opinion of the enormous losses the Germans must have sustained. The congestion of the lines of communication by the movement of so many divisions would not have been feasible by the Germans except from grim necessity, and moreover each division would be left in the firing line until it was quite impossible to keep it there any longer so as to avoid still further complicating this problem of concentration. Such facts imply really enormous losses. The French estimate is over 700,000. As to the French success at Verdun, the enormous number of prisoners captured in a few hours, over 11,000, and especially of guns, is held to be clear proof of moral disintegration, seeing that of all fronts that of Verdun is the easiest for the Germans to concentrate and fight upon. These convictions explain the British confidence in Sir Douglas Haig.

## NEW HAVEN RAILROAD

## INVESTIGATION MOVE

HARTFORD, Conn.—Emanating from one of the Republican majority that dominates the Connecticut Legislature has come a resolution for a investigation of the New Haven Railroad. Representative W. M. Flood of Stamford, who last week was made chairman of the Committee on Banks, introduced the measure and demanded immediate action. Both Democrats and Republicans demurred to suspending the rules, and after quite a debate the resolution was referred to the joint committee on railroads. The resolution asserts that the conditions of public travel have become so difficult and congested as to be beyond the endurance of the traveling public and that such conditions have existed for a long time without any effort by the railroad to supply sufficient accommodation or to run trains on time. It provides a joint committee of two senators and nine representatives to investigate and report findings and recommendations to the Legislature by March 1.

EFFECT OF SOMME  
BATTLE ON VERDUN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Casting a retrospective glance at the military operations on the French front during this year, the strategic fact of chief importance is undoubtedly the enormous effect which the Somme offensive has had on the destinies of Verdun. It is only just being realized, and that perhaps not fully, how far the joint action of the French and the British on the Somme has deprived the German Verdun offensive of its menace. General de Lacroix in the Temps shows the demands made by the Somme offensive on all the available German reserves and on the artillery, infantry and aviation squadrons of the Crown Prince's command. At the end of June, says General de Lacroix, the situation before Verdun was still serious. The Germans intended to take the fortress by means of localized offensives, especially on the sector between Froidevalle and the Etain road. On June 23 they delivered an attack of extraordinary violence on the Thiaumont-Fléury defenses. They then had 23 divisions and more than 600 batteries in action, and five reserve divisions stationed between the sea and Saint Quentin. These divisions were all the more available from the fact that the German command, in spite of its offensive on the Meuse, had kept strong forces between the Belgian frontier and the Aisne; forces far stronger than would be needed for mere defensive purposes. These forces consisted of about 20 divisions which could easily be resorted to as a reservoir of fresh troops for the Verdun offensive.

On July 1 the Franco-British offensive began, but the German command declared that not a man nor a gun should be removed from the Verdun sector. Yet on the second day of the Somme offensive a number of troops had to be hurried up to endeavor to stem the Allied progress. On the third day the Germans had recourse to the reserve divisions in the north, and soon after to those in the east which they had intended for the Verdun offensive. On July 9, of the 12 divisions in reserve at the end of June, 11 were engaged on the Somme, and the twelfth was soon requisitioned. From that time onwards the Germans, to maintain themselves on the Somme, were obliged to make demands on the troops on the quiet sectors of the front. From the beginning of July the Crown Prince saw his artillery force sensibly diminish. During the month he was obliged to contribute 100 batteries to the Somme and there was a decrease in the supply of shells for the rest of his artillery. On July 11 he was still able to launch a formidable attack on Souville, but it was his last serious effort, and on Aug. 17 the French recaptured Fléury. By the middle of August the reinforcements which the Crown Prince was obliged to send to the Somme front included infantry and aviation corps. From September onwards the decrease in the artillery available before Verdun became more marked; especially was this the case with the big guns. It would appear, says General de Lacroix, though it is difficult to tell exactly, that another 100 batteries were taken from the banks of the Meuse to other destinations. This is the most splendid example of the advantage which the Allies must and should reap from their unity of effort on the various points of a common front. The experience which has been gained in this way must form the basis of future military operations, concludes General de Lacroix.

CLOSER UNION OF  
THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Presiding at House of Commons over the annual meeting of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association, Lord Finlay, the new Lord Chancellor, read the following letter from the Prime Minister: "I am informed that you will preside today at the fourth annual meeting of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association. I am particularly sorry that the exacting nature of my present duties will prevent me attending the meeting, but I should like to offer my congratulations on the successful year's work which has been accomplished. The visit of war inspection of the representatives of the Dominion Parliaments organized by the home branch of the association was an auspicious event, and it was a pleasure to me to have the privilege of meeting these distinguished overseas representatives in July last. I trust the association will continue throughout the coming year the excellent work which it has performed since the coronation of His Majesty in 1911."

Mr. Ian Malcolm, M. P., Mr. Balfour's secretary, wrote: "Mr. Balfour feels that the work done by the association during the past year has been invaluable, and that the opportunities of meeting other legislators from the great Dominions have proved of priceless value, as nothing can be a substitute for that personal intercourse which the association exists to provide."

Mr. Walter Long, M. P. (Colonial Secretary), in supporting the adoption of the annual report moved by Mr. Hayes Fisher and seconded by Mr. Cecil Beck, M. P., both members of the Government, said that all their thoughts at present were concentrated on the prosecution of the war to a successful and early termination. Incidentally, however, they must occasionally look forward and be prepared to deal with other questions. Before the war the links that bound the British Empire were links of gold; now they were bound by stronger chains, a union brought about by a common difficulty they had all appreciated and shared. Those who advocated the closer union of the British Empire did not, perhaps, always realize that a great work of that kind

HAYNES & CO.  
Always Reliable

346-8 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

The Greatest Quality-Getting, Money-Saving Event of the Season.

HAYNES MID-WINTER  
CLEARANCE SALE

A quality event offering high grade quality clothes at generous and worth while savings.

MEEKINS PACKARD WHEAT & CO.  
Springfield, Mass.Are Holding Their  
SEMI-ANNUAL SALE  
of  
SELECT FURNITURE  
Savings Average  
15 to 50%

## D. H. Brigham &amp; Co.

SPRING  
MILLINERY  
OPENING

Hundreds of Charming New Spring Hats

For Immediate Wear at Home  
or at the Southern Resorts.  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

## The Albert Steiger Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

## GREAT JANUARY SALES

In Progress

UNDERMUSLIN SALE  
SHOE SALE LINEN SALE  
SIJK SALE  
NOTIONS SALE SUIT SALE

## SMART HATS

For Between Seasons Wear

One of the smart new models in satin, or a hat showing a dark straw facing, will do much toward freshening up the winter costume.  
Nearly all are small and close-fitting, and are shown in black, dark brown or blue. Trimmings are severely simple.  
\$5.00, \$7.50, \$10

## FORBES &amp; WALLACE

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

## THE W. J. WOODS CO.

311 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

Hart, Schaffner & Marx  
Clothes  
Included in Our Semi-Annual  
Mark-Down Sale.

## The Clement Co.

The Home of  
Correct Footwear  
BANISTERS CLEMENTSTwo Ninety-one Bridge Street  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Make The

## THIRD NATIONAL BANK

Your Bank

Total Resources Over \$10,500,000

383-385 Main Street. "By the Clock"  
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

## ARTHUR A. CALL

Fine Groceries

144 State Street SPRINGFIELD

## The LEATHER Store

LADIES' STRIPED PATENT LEATHER  
POCKETBOOKS. Colored silk linings.

C. W. WEEKS COMPANY

205 Main Street, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

## WE FRAME PICTURES

J. H. MILLER CO.

21 Harrison Avenue, Springfield, Mass.  
Frames Pictures Cards GiftsINITIALS AND MONOGRAMS  
Embroidered on Handkerchiefs, Table Linens,  
The Handkerchief and Hostess Book, etc.

417 Main St., Rooms 408-7, Springfield, Mass.

RICHARD SCHUBERT  
Piano, Pipe, Piano Tuning, Repairing,  
68 Aven Place, Springfield, Mass. Tel. River 4254

could not be accomplished without sacrifice on all sides, the sacrifice of things which, in the old days, were held very dear but which today sank into real insignificance.

## SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Dr. Addison, the Minister of Munitions, has appointed Mr. W. S. Glynn Jones, M. P., to be the parliamentary private secretary to the ministry in succession to Mr. P. Kellaway, M. P. He has also appointed Mr. H. H. Piggott and Mr. M. Heseltine to be his private secretaries. Mr. F. Kellaway, parliamentary secretary to the ministry, has appointed Mr. P. Barter to be his private secretary.

## PLYMOUTH COUNTY G. A. R.

BROCKTON, Mass.—The Plymouth County G. A. R. and W. R. C. held their winter conventions in G. A. R. Hall yesterday morning with joint session at the Central Methodist Church in the afternoon. The W. R. C. entertained the State department president, Mrs. Annie Poole Atwood of Whitman and members of her staff and the State executive board.



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

OFFICERS NAMED  
AT MEETING OF  
M. G. A. DELEGATES

Compromise Ticket Is Elected—  
H. H. Wilder of The Country  
Club the New President

The annual business meeting of the Massachusetts Golf Association was held Wednesday night at the Exchange Club in this city, and the officers for the ensuing year were elected. An opposition ticket had been presented for the election, and an exciting time was expected. However, the voters came to an agreement early in the evening, and a compromise ticket was voted on and the officers elected as follows: President, H. H. Wilder, The Country Club; vice-president, P. R. Clay, Merrimack Valley; treasurer, B. K. Russell, Dedham C. C.; secretary, B. K. Stephenson, Winchester, C. C.

The executive committee of the association will be composed of the above-named officers and T. A. Hamilton, Belmont Spring C. C.; H. T. Nicholls, Albemarle G. C.; S. B. Read, Wollaston G. C.; H. C. Keith, Brockton G. C.; A. D. Locke, Brae-Burn G. C.

Delegates from 38 clubs that are members of the M. G. A. were present at the meeting, and the various reports were read and approved. Secretary Stephenson stated that there are at the present time 70 clubs connected with the association, an increase of 18 clubs since H. L. Ayer, the retiring president took office. He also stated that this year the total number of golfers handicapped in this state will be close to 6000.

G. H. Windler, former president of the United States Golf Association and the M. G. A. addressed the meeting, and during his talk he answered some of his critics in the Outlook case. A vote of thanks was given H. L. Ayer for his work while at the head of the association.

SQUASH TENNIS  
CHAMPIONSHIP  
NEARING FINALS

Robert Abbott of Bridgeport  
Club Ahead in Semifinal  
Round of Class B Play

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Play is fast nearing the final round of the national Class B squash tennis tournament of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis Association on the courts of the Columbia Club and Robert Abbott of the Bridgeport University Club is already in the semifinal round. Abbott gained that round Wednesday by defeating R. L. Streiblich, a Columbia Club man, in a fourth round match, 10-15, 15-12, 15-7.

Abbott has been playing in good form and his victory yesterday shows he is to be considered as having a fine chance at the title. Streiblich gained the jump in the first game, which he captured 15-10, but lost the second by 15-12. Abbott's pace proved too fast for his opponent in the third game, with the Bridgeport man scoring an easy victory by a score of 15-7.

The Yale Club advanced two men into the fourth round of the lower half, with victories were scored by both A. L. Corey and J. F. Johnson. Corey was not pressed to score an easy victory over H. R. Burt by a score of 15-7, 15-7. The former Eli baseball star started out to make the issue a short one, and his smashing attack and lightning pace proved too much for Burt.

Johnson earned an equally easy victory over J. P. Carter by a score of 15-3, 15-7. In the first game Johnson worked hard but in the subsequent game he let down in his work.

Yale is still represented by four men, the other contenders besides Corey and Johnson being Livingston Platt and O. L. Guernsey. The summary:

THIRD ROUND  
A. L. Corey, Yale Club, defeated H. R. Burt, Columbia Club, 15-7, 15-7.  
J. F. Johnson, Yale Club, defeated J. P. Carter, Columbia Club, 15-3, 15-7.

FOURTH ROUND  
Robert Abbott, Bridgeport University Club, defeated R. L. Streiblich, Columbia Club, 10-15, 15-12, 15-7.

M. A. C. WINS FROM  
SPRINGFIELD, 9-1

AMHERST, Mass.—The Massachusetts Agricultural College hockey team defeated the Springfield Training School team, 9 to 1, here Wednesday afternoon. The M. A. C. men were playing their first game of the season and showed unexpected speed and skill in handling the puck, and their defense was superb. Springfield was unable to get any pass work into the game, time after time carrying the puck half way down the rink only to lose it. D. Ross, L. Ross, Chisholm and Richardson excelled for the victors while Hodge and Hobart excelled for Springfield.

CHICAGO OWNER  
REPLIES TO FULTZ

CHICAGO, Ill.—C. H. Weeghman, president of the Chicago Nationals, replied Wednesday to the threat of D. L. Fultz, president of the Baseball Players Fraternity, to call a strike of the Chicago players Feb. 20, the date on which the club starts on its training trip to Pasadena, Cal. President Weeghman asserted that unless the players had signed and were on the train, they would no longer be regarded as members of the club.

ILLINOIS HAS GOOD LEAD  
IN "BIG NINE" BASKETBALL

Illini Has Won Four Straight Games and Is Now in  
Splendid Position to Battle With Minnesota for the  
Championship Title of 1916-17

WESTERN CONFERENCE BASKETBALL			
College	Won	Lost	P.C.
Illinois	4	0	1.000
Minnesota	1	0	1.000
Indiana	1	1	.667
Wisconsin	2	1	.667
Purdue	1	1	.500
Chicago	1	2	.333
Northwestern	0	2	.000
Ohio State	0	2	.000
Iowa	0	2	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The first full week of play in the Western Conference basketball league set the Illini spinning ahead with a quarter of its scheduled played without defeat, while Wisconsin was already beginning to lag behind, owing to the masterful play it encountered on the Minnesota floor. Minnesota, in short, takes Wisconsin's place, at this stage of the race, as the chief claimant with Illinois to the season's honors. As the Gophers come to the front, the first great game of the year shifts from that on Wisconsin's floor on this coming Saturday night, to the Minneapolis gymnasium next Monday night. The invader in both instances is the Illini. On the manner in which the visitor fares hangs largely the fate of the 1917 championship.

It does not appear that the schedule treats Illinois kindly in giving it the hardest kind of a game Saturday night against old and most skillful rivals at Wisconsin and then on Monday night treating it to a contest against the big, powerful and adept team at Minnesota. The test that Captain Alwood and his rather light five will be put to in this trip is an exceptionally stiff one. If the league leaders emerge victorious, they will be entitled to more than the usual credit of winning over strong teams, and their hold on the title will be very near unbreakable.

The feature of this early season play is the defeat of Wisconsin, one of the few it has sustained in recent years, at the Gopher gymnasium, 33 to 25. When it became known that F. H. Stadsvid, captain of the Minnesota team three years ago, was again in the game, the certainty of a strong quintet at the northern institution was noted in these columns, and Stadsvid's work in the first Minnesota game justified expectations, both for himself and the team. C. W. Gillen showed to advantage as Stadsvid's team mate at forward. The exhibition that the Gophers put up in guarding their goal, in which A. D. Wyman, the football star, took a strong part and Stadsvid helped, indicates a powerful defense. Captain Levis of Wisconsin, conference high point scorer, was held to one basket while Wyman was getting three and the other Minnesota guard, Capt. Douglass, gathered one himself. This defense will be a very hard task for any conference team to solve, and it will present a difficult obstacle for the visiting Illini.

On the basis of comparative scores the Illinois team seems to be a fair share better this year than Wisconsin.

MICHIGAN WILL  
HOLD STATE HIGH  
SCHOOL TOURNEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—University of Michigan athletic officials have undertaken a new venture this year in the holding of a State high school elimination basketball tournament in Waterman Gymnasium late in March. In former years there has always been more or less dispute over the State preparatory school championship, as many of the leading teams did not play each other. Under the new system, the strongest teams will meet in a decisive series of games, all handled by university officials.

Invitations sent out to all of the strongest State fives have brought a large number of favorable replies, and the success of the tournament is practically assured. This method of settling the State title holder will also be of aid to the varsity basketball team which will start operations next winter, as it will serve to interest the most promising men in the school teams to enter Michigan upon graduation.

Michigan will have no varsity team this winter, but the interfraternity and interclass teams are already either under way or in training for their first games. Both of these series will be decided before the State high school teams complete their regular schedules and come to Ann Arbor for the elimination series.

RHODE ISLAND  
FOOTBALL DATES

KINGSTON, R. I.—The football schedule for next fall of the Rhode Island State College, as announced Wednesday, contains eight games. Holy Cross appears for the first time, while Colgate is not included this year. The schedule:

Sept. 29—Brown at Providence, R. I.  
Oct. 6—Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.  
Oct. 13—University of Maine at Orono, Me.  
Oct. 20—New Hampshire College at Kingston.  
Oct. 27—Holy Cross at Worcester.  
Nov. 3—Boston College at Boston.  
Nov. 10—New York University at New York.  
Nov. 17—Connecticut Agricultural College (pending) at Storrs.

sin. Its defeat of Northwestern was decisive, as compared to a very close shave for the Badgers when they met the Purple. The Purdue team made good on the Chicago floor last week, downing the Maroons at the finish, after being led most of the way. The two-point margin indicates both teams are strong, particularly on defense. The outlook today is that Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota are in a class by themselves, with Northwestern, Purdue, Chicago and possibly Indiana in a second division, and Iowa and Ohio State come along later. Indiana has yet to prove itself, for its victory over Iowa was accomplished when Iowa's star, Bannick, was out of the game.

Minnesota hasn't a game scheduled this week, its next meeting coming with Illinois, as already foretold. The Illini have already played one game this week winning easily from Chicago at Urbana Tuesday 20 to 10. On Friday Iowa plays its return game at Indiana. Saturday night besides the Illinois-Wisconsin match, Northwestern plays at Chicago and Iowa at Purdue.

Ralph Woods of Illinois is easily leading in individual points scored with 55 to his credit. He has played in four games and has made 18 goals from the floor and 19 goals from foul tries. Alwood, also of Illinois, is second with 18 goals from the floor to his credit giving him a total of 36 points. Hemming of Wisconsin is a close third with 10 goals from the floor and 10 from foul tries for 30 points. Hemming has made all his points in three games. The list follows:

Player and college	Field Goals	Foul Total
Ralph Woods, Illinois	18	55
Alwood, Illinois	18	36
Hemming, Wisconsin	10	30
McKay, Illinois	11	22
Smith, Purdue	6	8
Underhill, Northwestern	6	8
Townley, Chicago	4	10
Levis, Wisconsin	3	8
McIntosh, Wisconsin	3	8
Olson, Wisconsin	3	8
Leader, Ohio State	1	13
Ray Woods, Illinois	7	14
Bent, Chicago	7	14
Bennett, Northwestern	6	12
Bannick, Iowa	5	11
Norton, Ohio State	5	10
Markley, Purdue	5	10
Gillen, Minnesota	5	10
MacDonald, Ohio State	4	9
Parker, Chicago	4	8
Buschman, Indiana	4	8
Stadsvid, Minnesota	4	8
Williams, Indiana	3	6
Wyman, Minnesota	3	6
Berrien, Iowa	2	5
Von Lackum, Iowa	2	5
Byrum, Indiana	2	4
Douglas, Minnesota	2	4
Hubbell, Northwestern	2	4
Koenig, Purdue	2	4
Myers, Wisconsin	2	4
Kingsley, Minnesota	2	4
Pelmeier, Illinois	1	2
Gorgas, Chicago	1	2
Bondy, Chicago	1	2
Williams, Iowa	1	2
Schiff, Iowa	1	2
Jenkins, Iowa	1	2
Nash, Indiana	1	2
Willard, Northwestern	1	2
Williams, Purdue	1	2
Carlson, Wisconsin	1	2
Schneider, Illinois	1	2
Davies, Ohio State	0	2
Church, Purdue	0	2

JULIAN RICE IS  
THE VICTOR IN  
BILLIARD PLAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Julian Rice of Columbia University is today credited with another Class C amateur 18.2 ball game record following his splendid playing against Dr. H. W. Hawley, the present champion, Wednesday in the annual championship tournament. Rice won by a score of 200 points to 123 and in doing so required only 21 innings, giving him the high single average of the tournament with 91.1-21.

Dr. Hawley started out as if he were going to win the match by a good margin as he accumulated 64 points at the beginning. This seemed to make Rice play in his best form and he went into the lead in the next six innings and was never headed. Rice's best runs were 34, 23 and an unfinished run of 27, with which he won the game. His draw shots, masses and line work were of a high order of excellence.

C. P. Mathews of Brooklyn defeated G. W. Spear. The score was 200 points to 157. It was the first defeat for Spear. Mathews' average was 4, and his best runs were 23 and 16.

C. B. Terry climbed another notch in his effort to regain the title, when he defeated Dr. Hawley, the present champion, in the evening game. The score was 200 to 109.

WRENN FAVORS  
CHANGING RULES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—R. D. Wrenn, four times national tennis champion and former president of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, declared here today he is heartily in favor of the proposed amendments to the amateur rules, to be voted on next month.

"Employment of prominent lawn tennis players by sporting goods houses is fundamentally wrong, because in most cases they are paid for one thing, while in reality their value to the employer comes from the fact that they do an entirely different thing by capitalizing reputation."

PRINCETON WINS  
FROM YALE SEVEN  
IN SLOW CONTEST

Series Stands at One Victory  
Each—Five Periods Necessary  
to Decide the Game

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—With the series tied at one victory each, the Yale and Princeton varsity hockey teams will start in today preparing for the third and deciding game of their annual series of 1916-17. Yale won the first game in the St. Nicholas rink last Saturday 2 goals to 1, and Wednesday the Princeton seven visited this city for the second game of the series and was returned the victor by a score of 4 to 3.

It took five periods to produce the winner Wednesday. Humphrey shooting the deciding goal after 18 seconds of the third overtime period had elapsed. His dash, made by taking the puck in midfloor, eluding three members of the Yale defense, and forcing the final Eli defense, was the feature of a game which was slow with the exception of an occasional flash. Aside from Humphrey's winning spurt, Princeton's second goal, which was made by Captain Schoen, after Scully, terminating a clever run of half the length of the rink, had passed the rubber to him, was easily the best bit of play of the evening.

Yale failed to display the speed which marked its victory over Princeton in the St. Nicholas rink, although the defense of Captain Murray, York, and Bierwirth was stubborn. Yale took the lead at the outset, and, scoring two goals in the first 11 minutes, seemed to have a commanding advantage, but was overhauled by the Orange and Black before the first half closed. For the Yale forwards Armour was in the best form.

PRINCETON			
Cushman, F.W.	L.W.	Griggs	
Schoen, C.	C.	Armour	
Humphrey, F.	F.	Van Nostrand	
Hills, L.	L.	McLewine	
Scully, C.P.	C.P.	Bierwirth	
Comely, P.	P.	Murray	
Ford, G.	G.	York	

Score—Princeton 4, Yale 3. Goals made—By Schoen 2, Cushman, Humphrey, Armour 2, Bierwirth. Referee—Garon. Goal umpire—McKinnon. Time—Two 20m. periods, two extra 5m. and one extra 18s. period.

ARENA HOCKEY  
CLUB DEFEATS  
BOSTON H. C. MEN

AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE  
(Boston Division)

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Arena H. C.	2	0	1.000
Arena H. C.	1	1	.500
Boston H. C.	0	2	.000

Arena Hockey Club is now the runner-up to the Boston Athletic Association in the Boston division of the Amateur Hockey League following its victory over the Boston Hockey Club at the Boston Arena Wednesday evening, 5 goals to 2.

Arena showed much the stronger offense, the work of O'Sullivan who played rover for the first time showing up brilliantly. He secured no less than four of the five goals made by his side. He made two brilliant rushes the length of the rink for goals, once on a rebound, and another time when the puck caromed off Doty's stick into the cage.

Both of the Boston Hockey Club's goals were made by defense men, Doty counting after a race from behind his own cage in the first period, and Clavin making his goal in the second half from a face-off. The summary:

ARENA H. C. BOSTON H. C.

AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE (New York Division)			
Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Irish-American A. C.	1	0	1.000
Crescent A. C.	1	0	1.000
Hockey Club of N. Y.	1	1	.500
St. Nicholas S. C.	0	2	.000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As the result of a hard-fought battle at the St. Nicholas rink Wednesday evening, Hockey Club of New York is today occupying third place in the New York division of the Amateur Hockey League championship standing. Hockey Club met the St. Nicholas Skating Club last evening and won in an extra-period game by 4 goals to 3.

Capt. James Britton of the Hockey Club team ended the game with a long shot from the side of the rink, which bounded into the net past Smart, after 9m. 14s. of extra playing.

The St. Nicholas seven, after finishing the first half at the small end of a 3 to 1 score, got busy in the second half and brilliant work by Jewett at center gave his team two goals and tied the score at 3 to 3. After that the skaters fought stubbornly without an apparent advantage until Britton shot the winning goal. The summary:

HOCKEY CLUB ST. NICHOLAS

Fredericks, F.W. L.W. Peabody  
J. Howard, C. Jewett  
Young, R. Conklin  
Cleary, L.W. Conklin  
T. Howard, C.P. Morgan  
Britton, P. Von Bernuth  
Lewis, G. Smart

Score—Hockey Club 4, St. Nicholas 3. Goals made—By Britton 2, J. Howard, Peabody, T. Howard, Jewett 2. Referee—E. Dufresne, Irish-American A. C. Assistant Referee—Bert White, Crescent A. C. Goal umpires—M. Keefe, Hockey Club, and Allen Smith, Crescent A. C. Time—W. J. Croker, Wanderers S. C. Time—20m. halves. Extra period—9m. 14s.

TEWKSBURY APPEALS TO U. S. G. A.

Paul Tewksbury of the Woodlawn Golf Club, who was declared ineligible to play as an amateur by the United States Golf Association at the recent States Francis Outmet and J. H. Sullivan Jr., his two team-mates, were placed outside the fold, has applied to the U. S. G. A. for reinstatement.

TWO MATCHES IN  
CLASS A SQUASH  
TENNIS SERIES

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS (Class A)			
Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Harvard Club	5	0	1.000
Columbia Club	4	1	.800
Princeton-Squash Club	2	4	.333
Yale Club	2	4	.333
Heights Casino	1	5	.166

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Harvard Club meets the combined Princeton-Squash Club team on the courts of the Harvard Club while the Columbia Club plays at Heights Casino today in the Class A division of the Metropolitan Squash Tennis Association interclub series. Harvard and Columbia are the first and second teams in the championship standing and both are expected to win their matches.

Harvard met Princeton-Squash on the Princeton courts Dec. 20 and the former students at the Cambridge university won by 5 matches to 2. In this match W. H. Vanderpool of Princeton-Squash sprang a surprise by defeating Anderson Dana of the Harvard team in straight games, 15-17, 17-16. The other Princeton-Squash man to win a match was John Taylor, who defeated J. W. App. Jr., 15-11; 15-6.

When Columbia played Heights Casino on the Columbia courts, the first named won easily by 6 matches to 1. R. E. T. Riggs of Heights Casino being the player who prevented a clean sweep by defeating M. D. Bulky two games to one, 15-5; 9-15; 15-6.

N. Y. UNIVERSITY  
SWIMMER WINS  
CHAMPIONSHIP

NEW YORK, N. Y.—T. H. Cann of New York University won the metropolitan 100-yard swimming championship at the New York A. C. natatorium Wednesday night, defeating last year's champion, Herbert Vollmer of Columbia, by the scant margin of one-fifth of a second. The finish was so close that to the spectators it looked like a dead heat, and only by the closest scrutiny did the judges perceive that Cann touched the wall at the finish a fraction of an inch ahead of the former champion. Cann's time was 57 2-5s. Vollmer's time last year in the event was 55 1-5s.

The two swimmers got away together, and neither had an advantage in the four trips of the pool. On the last turn Cann kicked away from the wall first, and this gave him a slight advantage. Vollmer, however, caught up with him before the finish, but the New York University swimmer's effort in the last few strokes brought him home by a fraction of a second. Jerrold Smith was third.

The fancy diving handicap was won by A. E. Downes of the New York A. C., who is the national high dive title holder. He was credited with 95.8 points. J. F. Dunn of the New York A. C. was second, with 93.3 points, and F. A. Spongberg of the New York A. C., third, with 92.7 points.

The 100-yard swim handicap was won by Percy Allwork, unattached, with Leeming Jelliffe, unattached, second, and Le Roy Sherman Jr., third. The winner's time was 1m. 07s.

The New York A. C. water polo team defeated the Central Y. M. C. A. team of Brooklyn by a score of 11 to 0.

HOCKEY CLUB IS  
THE WINNER OVER  
ST. NICHOLAS

AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE  
(New York Division)

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Irish-American A. C.	1	0	1.000
Crescent A. C.	1	0	1.000
Hockey Club of N. Y.	1	1	.500
St. Nicholas S. C.	0	2	.000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—As the result of a hard-fought battle at the St. Nicholas rink Wednesday evening, Hockey Club of New York is today occupying third place in the New York division of the Amateur Hockey League championship standing. Hockey Club met the St. Nicholas Skating Club last evening and won in an extra-period game by 4 goals to 3.

Capt. James Britton of the Hockey Club team ended the game with a long shot from the side of the rink, which bounded into the net past Smart, after 9m. 14s. of extra playing.

The St. Nicholas seven, after finishing the first half at the small end of a 3 to 1 score, got busy in the second half and brilliant work by Jewett at center gave his team two goals and tied the score at 3 to 3. After that the skaters fought stubbornly without an apparent advantage until Britton shot the winning goal. The summary:

HOCKEY CLUB ST. NICHOLAS

Fredericks, F.W. L.W. Peabody  
J. Howard, C. Jewett  
Young, R. Conklin  
Cleary, L.W. Conklin  
T. Howard, C.P. Morgan  
Britton, P. Von Bernuth  
Lewis, G. Smart

Score—Hockey Club 4, St. Nicholas 3. Goals made—By Britton 2, J. Howard, Peabody, T. Howard, Jewett 2. Referee—E. Dufresne, Irish-American A. C. Assistant Referee—Bert White, Crescent A. C. Goal umpires—M. Keefe, Hockey Club, and Allen Smith, Crescent A. C. Time—W. J. Croker, Wanderers S. C. Time—20m. halves. Extra period—9m. 14s.

TEWKSBURY APPEALS TO U. S. G. A.

Paul Tewksbury of the Woodlawn Golf Club, who was declared ineligible to play as an amateur by the United States Golf Association at the recent States Francis Outmet and J. H. Sullivan Jr., his two team-mates, were placed outside the fold, has applied to the U. S. G. A. for reinstatement.

LEAGUES WILL  
NOT RECOGNIZE  
THE FRATERNITY

Announcement Made by Presidents Tener and Johnson Regarding the Proposed Strike

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Followers of professional baseball affairs are today chiefly interested in the announcement made Wednesday afternoon that the National and American leagues would henceforth refuse to recognize the Baseball Players Fraternity or have any dealings with it. This announcement was made by J. K. Tener, president of the National league, and B. B. Johnson, president of the American league, and is in retaliation for the action of the fraternity in refusing to grant its players permission to sign contracts for the season of 1917.

In speaking of the move taken by the two major leagues President Tener said:

"We could take no other action. We can no longer have dealings with an organization which is guilty of the rank injustice of the present action of the fraternity, in attempting to interfere with, hurt and ruin our business. Hereafter the clubs will have to deal with their players individually, and we can no longer deal with any outside body."

"By its strike threat the fraternity has of itself destroyed the agreement we drew up with it in 1915 when numerous concessions were granted to the players. The fact that the fraternity admits the big leagues have treated it fairly and squarely have kept all their pledges and that it has absolutely no grievance against them, made such action on our part inevitable."

D. L. Fultz Issues Statement

NEW YORK, N. Y.—When informed that the National and American leagues had announced that they would no longer recognize the Baseball Players Fraternity, President D. L. Fultz of the fraternity issued the following statement:

"They will be glad to recognize us after this case comes to a head. Perhaps organized baseball would rather deal directly with organized labor which can know nothing of the fundamentals of baseball law, such as the reserve clause, the release clause and other baseball factors. I also can see how long organized baseball will attempt to fight the American Federation of Labor and attempt to play semiprofessional players as strike breakers. They had better give up now, as the situation is growing more tense all the time."

DRAWINGS MADE  
FOR THIRD ROUND  
IN SOCCER PLAY

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The national challenge cup competition committee made the drawings for the third round of the national championship series of the United States Football Association Wednesday night. The winner of the Howard and Bullough-Crompton game was drawn to play the Andover United team at Andover while the Fall River Rovers had the good fortune to be drawn on their home grounds against the Lynn Hibs. The complete drawings



## DEVELOPMENT OF WATER POWER POLICY URGED

Technical Judgment and Practical Experience Held Important—Services of Experts Needed—Capital Necessary

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Widespread discussion over the Government's policy toward the conservation and development of water-power sites in this country during the past year has been the result of proposed legislation in regard to this important question, says the Post. The West has naturally shown particular interest in the measures that are pending, and much controversy has arisen over the Federal Government's attitude. Expert opinion has been roused, and the question of conservation and development of water-power sites is growing more and more important.

Henry S. Drinker, president of Lehigh University, at a recent convention of the American Mining Congress in Chicago, urged the necessity of the trained engineers of this country keeping in closer touch with the question, and in doing their share toward shaping the policy of the nation to a course based on reason and technical knowledge, rather than on sentimental diatribe.

"A greater danger today to the public interests," said Mr. Drinker, "is threatened by the untrained, spasmodic, emotional, semi-political, and careless presentation and handling of these matters before the public by men (and by women) on whom their importance has suddenly dawned, than even by the continuance of the wasteful methods of the past."

"It is folly for a man untrained in engineering to venture opinions on questions like the conservation, development, and economic utilization of our minerals and our waterpowers, which require the judgment and experience of engineers. The trouble with many of the plans for coal and waterpower conservation proposed by men untrained and inexperienced in engineering and in business methods, is that their plans are ideal rather than real, their diets negative rather than positive, and their remedies theoretical rather than practical."

"You have doubtless observed that the apprehension that is uppermost with such men is often rather that our public resources will pass into the control of what they term the 'monopolistic interests of the few,' than the crucial question of what is the best plan or system for the winning of our natural resources in the interest of the public."

"What engineers should urge and impress upon the public thought is the importance of looking at these industrial questions in a wholly business way—without any obsession or oppression of undefined hysterical fear of the results or dangers of a so-called corporate monopoly that are as often visionary. Corporations, as we know, are as a rule only aggregations of capital to promote some useful industrial or transportation purpose; they are like other agencies of the day, capable of use and abuse."

The difficulty and the public error, in criticizing all large development enterprises as being so-called monopolies is that the superficial critic is apt to consider and discuss the situation on one side only. The conservation—the careful mining—of our minerals, and the economic development of our latent water powers, for instance, can only be managed properly by the investment of large capital, and this can today be supplied only by the association of many individuals having capital to invest, into large corporations controlling such aggregate capital, or by the Utopian plan of State or Federal ownership and the use of the public funds in an industrial enterprise.

"As to corporations, the stronger they are the more surely are they in a position to handle mining and water-power problems conservatively and economically. The economic mining of minerals—the proper development of a water-power site, involve purely expert questions, but it takes capital to command the best expert talent and the investment of large capital to economically develop and erect a plant to produce economical results. Any other course raises the cost of production, and the consumer ultimately pays."

**NEWPORT NEWS' "DRY" RECORD**  
RICHMOND, Va.—Chief of Police T. A. Mitchell of Newport News is pleased with results accomplished in the two months that prohibition has been in effect, and he states that the arrests have been cut down to about half, says the Virginian. The number of arrests prior to prohibition numbered between 450 and 550 monthly, while in the month of December the arrests were but 219. Police court fines turned over to the city formerly averaged from \$800 to \$1000 a month, and totaled but \$235 last month. The number of prisoners in the city jail has been reduced from nearly 60 to 25 in the past two months.

**AEROPLANE PLANT LIKELY**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Providing Government assurances of patronage are given, one of the largest plants in this city will soon begin the manufacture of airplanes on a larger scale than ever before attempted in this country. The name of the company is withheld for the present, pending the result of conferences with Government officials. The announcement has stimulated the effort to establish a central aviation plant at League Island.

## WEIGHT OF LOAF ON BREAD URGED BY COMMISSION

A law which shall require bakers to place a label on each unwrapped loaf of bread to be offered for sale, the label to bear the name of the baker and the weight of the loaf, is recommended by the special commission on cost of living appointed by Governor McCall to investigate the high cost of living, in a special report to the Governor, made yesterday.

Such a law, together with legislation establishing a new standard of weight and more rigid enforcement of the law, is considered by the commission as a means towards protecting the consumer.

"The printed statements of the commissioner of weights and measures," says the report, "together with the results of our weighings, warrant the conclusion that the public has not been receiving adequate and prompt protection when the temptation to short-weight has been so great. The commissioner informs us that not a single prosecution for short weight of bread was brought by his department during the entire year 1916, but that hearings in the cases of delinquent bakers are about to begin. Months will have elapsed, however, since the need of action became evident. Meantime the public has suffered."

"The Sealer of Weights and Measures in Boston, where this commission has found shortweight loaves to be sold extensively, and the sealers of weights and measures in the other municipalities of the Commonwealth where the State Commissioner found short-weight loaves on sale, should undertake at once to do their share in stopping this fraudulent practice. To protect the householder and housewife in the case of unwrapped bread, legislation is clearly necessary."

"The commission does not approve the plan for standardizing the size of the loaf. We believe that the better plan is to recognize five and ten cents as the units of price established by convenience and custom, and to permit bakers to add to the size of the loaf as the price of flour goes down and correspondingly to subtract from the size of the loaf as the price of flour goes up. If this latter policy is to be adopted, then the protection to the purchaser must be the weight stamped or printed on a label attached to the unwrapped loaf, just as is the case today with the weight printed upon the wrapper of the wrapped loaf."

**LIMITS OF LAW'S  
PROTECTION TOPIC  
OF DEAN POUND**

That property and contracts are practically the only things which the law can protect completely was the conclusion reached by Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School, in speaking on "The Limits of Effective Legal Action," at the Boston City Club last night.

He discussed certain subtle and intangible forms of the infringement of the rights of individuals, which are difficult to reach by law, because the law does not come into operation until after the infringement has been committed. For instance, he said that libel generally does its work before it can be stopped by law, and this is true of an invasion of privacy. "We can't repossess a man of his reputation," he said. "We can't completely protect anything but property and contracts."

"The difficulty is that the laws must always be enforced through some person, who must set the law in motion. Our fathers committed the enforcement of laws to individuals. Today we are multiplying commission on commission in the attempt to enforce our ambitious program of doing everything by law."

"When we come to a time when the law has a complicated and indefinite program, it is impossible for the bulk of the community to even appreciate its purposes. The complaint of the non-enforcement of law is to be found in ways in connection with an ambitious and complicated legal program, not with a simple one."

**FORUM SPEAKERS  
FOR NEXT SUNDAY**

Forum speakers for next Sunday have chosen subjects dealing with feminism, after-war conditions, the England of today, and the overseas policy of the United States. The Ford Hall speaker is to be Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, who has chosen for her address "Our Brains and What Ails Them." Dr. George W. Nash will be the speaker at the Union Park Forum meeting Sunday evening, dealing with "America's Future Foreign Policy." Prof. G. C. Gettlinger will speak on "Pyramid Building and the Jews" at Dr. Edward Everett Hale's church on Sunday afternoon.

S. K. Ratcliffe of England is to speak at two forum meetings. In the afternoon at the Newton South Forum he will speak on "After the War—The Outlook for Democracy," and in the evening members of the Brookline Civic Forum will hear him on "Today in England." Mrs. Gilman is to make her afternoon address in Melrose speaking on "What Feminism Is—and Isn't."

Charles Stelzle of New York, sociologist, labor preacher and anti-social worker, is the speaker engaged for the somerville forum dealing with "The Church and the Man Outside." He has spent many years in helping labor work, having started as a machinist in New York where he was entering the Presbyterian ministry. He has been active in church work.

## REAL ESTATE

The Roxbury Building Trust has taken title to the old manufacturing property plant, bounded by Parker, Old Heath, Heath and Bickford streets. The estate consists of a large four-story brick building and a number of two-story frame buildings, together with 85,780 square feet of land, all assessed for \$71,800, of which \$34,300 applies to the land. Samuel Altman conveyed title.

Papers have gone to record today from Hyman Alperin to Mollie Drooker, in the sale of two four-story brick houses at 78 and 80 Phillips Street, between West Cedar and Grove Streets, West End. This property is valued by the assessors at \$38,100, of which \$15,200 is carried on 7114 square feet of land.

Another small sale was closed on the 3½-story well front brick dwelling at 212 Northampton Street between Tremont Street and Shawmut Avenue. The property is taxed on \$4500, and \$2900 of this amount is carried on 1915 square feet of land. John W. Lee et al. were grantors and John O. Thorson et al. the buyers.

Boston Penny Savings Bank transferred title today to Mendel Morse, who already owns several parcels on the street, of the four-story and basement brick house situated at 54 and 56 Lowell near Minot Street, West End. This property is taxed on \$20,300 and \$9700 of it is carried on 2163 square feet of land.

## SALE AT JAMAICA PLAIN

Charles F. Curtis has sold to Mrs. Lillie S. Evans, wife of Harry D. Evans of Boston, a lot of land on the northerly side of Lochstead Avenue, containing 9375 square feet, lying between property of Merrill K. Greene and Harrietta F. Ramseyer. The purchaser intends to improve with a residence. Joseph Balch was the broker.

## SALE IN DORCHESTER

The Worthington heirs have sold to Henry A. Gustafson a lot of land on the southerly side of Grampan Way containing 7996 square feet. This lot overlooks the crest of Savin Hill. Purchaser will at once erect on the lot a large three-family house for his own occupancy and investment. Joseph W. Homer was the broker.

## PURCHASED IN BRIGHTON

William J. Dunlay has purchased from Mattie Summerfield a lot of vacant land on Chestnut Hill Avenue, Brighton, between Commonwealth Avenue and South Street, containing 6250 square feet, valued at \$2800 by the assessors books.

## SUBURBAN PROPERTY SALES

George E. Sleeper of Swampscott, has sold to Richard Mayer of Boston his cottage house and about 14 acres of land on West Street, in Weston and Waltham. Purchaser is already occupying the house on the premises as his residence. The property is valued at \$5500. C. C. Baum has purchased two lots of land on Woodcliff Road, Newton Highlands, containing about 16,000 square feet of land, upon which he intends to erect a residence for his own use in the early spring.

Charles E. Abbott has sold to L. I. Schreiner a lot of land containing 14,450 square feet on Hobart Road near Commonwealth Avenue, on which the new owner proposes to erect a house for his own occupancy.

William Q. Huey has purchased from Sara J. Bassett the 2½-story frame house at 19 Marie Avenue, Everett, for immediate occupancy. It is valued at about \$2500. Alvord Brothers were the brokers in these transactions.

## MALDEN REAL ESTATE ACTIVITY

The First Congregational Church Society at its annual meeting held Tuesday purchased the Wallace Stable property, assessed for \$6000 which has an area of 10,000 square feet, with a frontage on Pleasant Street. E. A. Stevens represented the church in the transaction. It is the intention of the church people to erect a spacious parish house on the land.

Permits have recently been awarded to the Converse Rubber Company to install a new smoke stack of steel, concrete and brick, at a cost of \$600; also to the E. G. Freeman Company to erect a cement and wood building on Franklin Street at a cost of \$500.

## SHERBORN SALE OF LAND

Final papers have been recorded at the Middlesex South Registry of Deeds, conveying five acres of high land on Lake Street, with a wide frontage on Farm Pond, from Amy H. Higgins to Henry N. Sweet. This parcel adjoins other land recently acquired by the purchaser. The sale was made by Walter Channing, Jr.

## BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Albany St., 817, Ward 12; New England Co.; brick garage.  
Center St., 407, Ward 22; J. P. Collins, R. A. Watson; brick store and tenements.

Perkins St., 6, Ward 22; J. P. Collins, R. A. Watson; brick store and tenements.  
Hodgdon Ter., 11, Ward 22; A. L. Bleakley; frame dwelling.  
L St., 4-6, Ward 10; Edison Elec. Ill. Co.; Bignow & Wadsworth; alter power station and elevator warehouse.

## COURT RULES ON TAXES

Charitable societies owning real estate other than that actually occupied for beneficent objects, must pay a tax to the city or town in which the property is located, according to a decision of the Massachusetts Supreme court yesterday. The case was that of the Town of Milton vs. Leopold Morse Home. The Morse Home has transferred the inmates to Boston and, under yesterday's ruling, the property in Milton is taxable.

## DISCIPLINE A TOPIC OF PROF. CARVER AT WELLESLEY

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Prof. Thomas N. Carver of the department of economics at Harvard University spoke on "Discipline and Economics" at Billings Hall, Wellesley College, last night. Professor Carver said that cooperation among farmers is his special aim but the difficulty in a cooperative enterprise lies in the idea that it will run itself. A cooperation is no better than the cooper, the professor said, and the measure of its worth depends on its success in cooperating with other enterprises.

The same rule is true in a democracy he declared. The world always has been ruled and probably always will be by the disciplinary class. The question is, however, whether such discipline is from above, as in a monarchy, or from below.

He defined discipline as "consisting of doing those things which help the growth and success of the group to which the individual belongs and in not doing those things which hinder the success of the group. As in sovereign groups, the less disciplined group is at the mercy of the more disciplined. To live by self-discipline we must study and investigate and learn by experience the laws of the universe and govern our lives in strict accord with these. What is good for the long run lies not in our likes and dislikes but entirely outside of ourselves."

## SEVERAL STATE OFFICERS SWORN IN BY GOVERNOR

Secretary of State Albert P. Langtry, State Treasurer Charles L. Burrill, Attorney-General Henry C. Atwell and Auditor Aloha P. Cook took their oaths of office at the State House yesterday. Under escort of Sergeant-at-Arms Pedrick they marched from the Secretary of State's office to the Council Chamber, where Governor McCall administered the oath in the presence of the Executive Council.

Three nominations were submitted to the Council by Governor McCall, as follows: Elisha Whitney, Winchendon, to the State Forest Commission; Thomas J. O'Connor, Holyoke, public administrator; Dr. John G. Corcoran, Hamilton, associate medical examiner. Last week's nominations were confirmed. The Council approved the following appointments by the tax commissioner, William D. T. Trefry: Frank B. Sloan of Saugus, income tax assessor, at a salary of \$3000; Charles E. Ward of Buckland, deputy income tax assessor, at a salary of \$2000; William M. McMorrow of Boston, deputy tax assessor, at a salary of \$2000.

## ARMY AND NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders were issued on Thursday:

**Orders to Officers**  
Med. Dir. C. F. Stokes placed on retired list of Navy from Jan. 10, to home; Paym. J. S. Higgins, to await orders, Washington.

The leave of absence granted Maj. John C. Darby, Fifth Infantry, Ohio National Guard, is extended 10 days. Leave of absence for one month is granted First Lieut. Walter F. Winton, Field Artillery.

**Movements of Vessels**  
Arrived: Panther, at Guantanamo; Sampson, at New York; Sacramento, at Puerto Mexico.

Sailed: Delaware, Lynnhaven Roads to Porto Rico; Eagle, Guantanamo to survey grounds; Jason, Philadelphia to Norfolk; MacDonough, Charleston to Key West; Preston, New York to Newport; Sonoma, Guantanamo to Port au Prince.

## CANADIAN FLOUR TO BE EXPORTED

Fifty carloads of Canadian flour has arrived here for export to the French Government and is being stored at Battery Wharf, pending arrival of a steamer of the new Hudson Bay Steamship Company. The steamers of this line have been loading at Hoosac Docks, Charlestown, but that pier is understood to be already filled with freight waiting shipment, so the agents secured Battery Wharf to store the overflow. It is understood that a shipload of flour will be at Battery Wharf by the time a vessel is ready to take it out.

The steamer Baycross is now due here in the service of the new line, and another vessel is expected shortly to take the flour from Battery Wharf. Vessels of this line take cargoes comprised mostly of flour and hay for French ports.

## DORCHESTER HIGH SCHOOL

Insistence upon adequate accommodations for the 2500 pupils now attending the Dorchester High School and a protest against certain present conditions arising from congestion, will be made to the Boston School Committee, at an early date, it is said, by parents and others interested. The building was originally intended to accommodate about half the number enrolled.

## STORAGE MAIL BOXES COME

The Boston post office has received 142 storage mail boxes to be placed in various parts of the city for the convenience of the carriers who deliver parcel post mail. Vehicles will deliver a part of the mail to the boxes from which the carriers will distribute it over their routes. This plan is expected to result in a more speedy delivery. The boxes are similar in appearance to those heretofore used for mail parcels.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Reports from marine observers state that the Leyland liner Colonian from London will dock in Boston this afternoon.

The Consolidated Coal Company of Baltimore has rescued a controlling interest in the Coastwise Transportation Company of Boston and are to direct the future policy of the line although the local office is to remain the same, it is announced today. The Consolidated company has been interested in the shipping line for a long time, having three of its eight steamers under charter now. Recently by purchasing 5400 shares at \$200 a share the Consolidated secured a majority share of stock.

Eleven vessels finished in 1917 were admitted to United States registry during the week ending January 13 according to a report from the United States Department of Commerce. Fifteen vessels built from 1900 to 1916 were also admitted. Of the entire number, two are sailing schooners, 10 are power boats and 14 are unrigged barges and canal boats. Signal letters were awarded to four vessels and official numbers to all.

The schooners Glynn and Percy R. Pyne 2nd, were finished in Brunswick, Ga., and Camden, Me., respectively in 1917 and 1916. The steam screw vessels were finished in Ecorse, Mich., and Flushing, Holland, in 1917 and 1915, respectively. The latter, the Colombia, was formerly the Dutch steam screw of the same name. Other vessels were constructed at North Carolina, California, Texas, Wisconsin, Washington, Alabama, New Jersey and New York shipyards. Four barges were finished in Brooklyn in 1900 and four scows in Bellingham, Washington, this year. Seven vessels have New York as their home port and others have Seattle, Detroit, San Francisco and Philadelphia.

Planos, made in the United States comprised part cargo of the United Fruit Company's steamship Esparta, which sailed this noon for Havana. The Cubans have recently been making heavy purchases of these instruments to replace those of European make. The Esparta arrived here Tuesday and during the two days in port a big cargo of fruit and tropical products were discharged and an outward cargo that filled every inch of space in holds, put aboard. Cargo included 10,000 sacks of Canadian potatoes, 1200 packages of cured fish, five carloads of paper, paper bags and general merchandise.

Another steamer for Boston shipping was launched this morning at the yards of the New York Shipbuilding Company at Camden, N. J., for the Darrow-Mann Company of this city. The new vessel was named the Tide-water by Mrs. H. P. Cannon, wife of the president of the Darrow-Mann Company. The new steamer is the first of a fleet of six big coal-carrying steamers to be built at the New Jersey yard for use in the Sewalls Point-Boston coal trade.

William Levy, a jobber, purchased the stranded schooner Wanola at an auction in the Board of Trade Building yesterday for \$420. The purchaser says he has never seen the schooner but bought it for "merely speculative reasons." The schooner is stranded at Point Allerton.

Only one vessel reached the fish pier in time to sell its catch at the early auction today, the schooner Laverne having 11,000 pounds. Dealers report fish scarce and prices high, wholesalers quoting: Haddock \$6@8.50 per hundredweight, stead cod \$12@13.75, and market cod \$6@8. There were no arrivals reported at Gloucester today, the schooner Helen B. Thomas arriving late Wednesday with 7000 pounds fresh fish.

Edmund Billings, collector of the port, plans to leave Boston today for a 10 day or two-week vacation in the South with James J. Storror, according to Collector Billings today. They plan to visit South Carolina, and Florida.

## BOSTON ARRIVALS

Strs Governor Dingley, Norton, Portland; City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester.

Tugs Boxer, Calhoun, Philadelphia, twg bges Larimer and Westmoreland; Gettsburg, Minford, Philadelphia, twg bges Bethayres and Thomaston; Lenape, Rickards, Philadelphia twg bges Marion, Tamaqua and Eagle Hill; Mallon, Dagon, Portland, twg bges Ampere and Sharon; Wyoming, Clark, Perth Amboy, twg bges Nos 765, 703 and 702.

## NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, steamers Jacatra, Rotterdam, Caracas, Cubasco, Lagayra and Porto Cabello; Antilles, New Orleans; Flanders, Rotterdam; Anna Sofie, Barcelona; Tula, Copenhagen; Falls City, Genoa; Palma, Dakar, Stanja, Cardiff.

## THREE MONTHS FOR AUTOIST

SALEM, Mass.—Octave Devoe, a chauffeur, was given three months in the House of Correction by the Superior Criminal Court here today for operating an automobile while under the influence of liquor. This decision confirms the holding of the District Court which found him guilty last September. Evidence was produced to show that he had been drunk 16 times since 1911 and yet had been given a license to operate by the Massachusetts Highway Commission. Since the trial last fall he has been arrested four times for drunkenness, the City Marshal said. On Sept. 27 Devoe was arrested after running into a motorcycle and knocking the driver into the road.

## INCOME TAX LAWISTS

Mayor Curley has ordered the heads of the city departments to make lists of all city employees whose salaries or wages amount to more than \$1500 a year. These lists the Mayor will turn over to the city treasurer and he in turn to the State Tax Commissioner to comply with the requirements of the income tax law.

## ARGUMENTS MADE IN NEWS SERVICE INJUNCTION CASE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Both the Associated Press and the International News Service, which is controlled by William Randolph Hearst, presented the major portion of their arguments yesterday in the suit of the Associated Press for a temporary injunction to restrain the International News Service from selling to its clients news gathered by the Associated Press for the sole use of its members. The case was heard by Judge Hand in the Federal District Court.

Samuel Untermyer, representing the Hearst organization, contended that the International News Service is a mere purveyor of news, and that its early editions were done by both sides and had for years been common practice. He admitted that the International News had paid an Associated Press employee in Cleveland, O., but contended that his organization had as much right to employ this man and his assistant as the Associated Press had, and that therefore it was not bribery.

Mr. Untermyer denied that a "practice" had been made of abstracting articles furnished by the Associated Press before they had appeared in print. It was charged that this was done in the office of the New York American, a Hearst paper with membership in the Associated Press. The headquarters of the International News Service is in the same building with the American.

Contending that, if Associated Press news had been abstracted in the New York American office for the International News Service it had been done contrary to instructions, Mr. Untermyer said the whole case centered in the question of using bulletin board and early edition news.

The Associated Press did this with regularity in London, he said, sending dispatches to this country that appeared in the London papers. He said the Associated Press did the same thing in its Washington bureau, and Judge Hand made the comment during the argument that he did not "think there was anything immoral in using bulletin board news." He said it would be more "honorable," however, to credit the newspaper from which news was thus procured when the articles in question were disseminated. Judge Hand said he would accept briefs on this point.

He asked if it were not true that any individual newspaper could reprint news after it had appeared in an edition of another paper. F. B. Jennings, counsel for the Associated Press, conceded that it would be perfectly proper for the defendant to use information thus procured as "tips" and to make independent investigation and prepare its own stories on the subject involved.

Judge Hand stipulated Monday, Jan. 22, for further affidavits to be presented to the court, and the following Monday for briefs to be submitted to him.

## COURTESY CALLED A NECESSITY FOR POLICE EFFICIENCY

Discourtesy by superior police officers toward citizens making a complaint or seeking advice was criticized severely by Inspector Cornelius F. Cahalane of the New York Police Department, in his address to the officers of the Cambridge Police Department, given under the auspices of Harvard University yesterday.

Inspector Cahalane declared that the police officer who was discourteous to a citizen either in the station or on the streets is not performing his duties efficiently. "If the officer is discourteous, he makes an enemy for the department, and the department has enemies enough," he added.

The discourteous officer, he declared, tends to develop the feeling that the police are striving to become the public's masters, whereas the officer who is polite and business-like in his dealings with the public spreads the idea that the police are a valuable and courteous body of public servants. "We are just public servants," he said. "It is for us to treat the banker and the laborer with the same degree of courtesy and consideration."

## DENISON HOUSE DINNER

Many addresses complimentary to the work which the Denison House has done among the immigrants in Boston were made at the twenty-fourth annual dinner of the institution held in its building last night. Governor McCall spoke on the recommendations in his inaugural address. Miss Geraldine Gordon gave an address on the large scope of the work which Denison House is doing among the immigrants in the Tyler Street district where the house is located. Miss Vida Scudder, a professor of Wellesley and a pioneer worker, told stories of the early days of the institution.

## HOME ECONOMICS MEETING

Under the auspices of the New England Home Economics Association Miss Winifred Gibbs of Columbia University gave a lecture on "The Visiting Housekeeper" in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library yesterday afternoon. Delegations from the social workers' department of the association and from the Home Economics Association of the Federated Women's Clubs attended.

## RAY STATE AUTO DEALERS

The Bay State Automobile Dealers Association held its monthly luncheon at the Hotel Lenox yesterday. Joseph A. Conry, the Russian Consul at Boston, was the principal speaker. He said Russia will provide a great market for American automobiles and farm machinery after the war is over.

## LARGE SUM IS PLEGGED FOR HEBREW NEEDS

Rabbis Rally to the Defense of Ministry in Discussion at Biennial Council in Baltimore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—Henry Morgenthau, former Minister to Turkey, Jacob H. Schiff and Adolph S. Ochs of New York, are among the prominent out of town Hebrews attending the biennial council of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, in session here, which, according to Dr. C. A. Rubenstein, Rabbi of Har Sinai Temple, "may write a notable chapter in the history of American Israel." Dr. Rubenstein, in a statement given out to the press, makes it quite clear that one of the most important phases of the work to be done by American Jewry is to combat Zionism and states in unmistakable language that the union's attitude toward this growing menace, as he seems to consider it, should be uncompromising.

Fifty-seven Jews pledged more than \$140,000 in a few hours at the convention Wednesday, to meet expenses of synagogue and school extension work. The largest single contribution was made in the name of Cincinnati, \$50,000. The five Guggenheim brothers of New York, Isaac, Daniel, Murray, Sol and Simon, pledged \$5000 each. Mr. Ochs gave \$10,000.

The fixed program was temporarily sidetracked at the outset when a lively discussion was started over the paper read by Jacob H. Hollander, of Baltimore, in which he said that one of the characteristics of the age was a decline of spiritual feeling among young people. This was regarded by some delegates as a criticism of the rabbis, who rallied to the defense of the ministry. Daniel P. Hays of New York said he thought the rabbi should join in every wholesome activity of his people and that he believed in the gymnasium in the synagogue.

## EXAMINATIONS FOR LIBRARY APPLICANTS

A special written examination for the purpose of securing a list of qualified applicants for the position of branch custodian (branch librarian) will be held on the special libraries floor, Central Library building, Copley Square, on Feb. 24, from 10 to 1 and from 2:30 to 6 o'clock. In marking the papers credit will be given for experience in library work as required for such position. Candidates for this examination must first qualify in Grade B of the library service. An examination in Grade B will be held on Feb. 21 from 10 to 1 and from 2:30 to 5 o'clock.

The special examination papers will require a knowledge of library administration, library economy, cataloging, reference work, work with children, relations of the library with schools, etc. The qualifications required for Grade B are: Equivalent of a college education, and ability to translate two foreign languages into English.

## CANADA MAKING GREAT EFFORTS TO GET SETTLERS

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Railway officials are watching with keen interest the development of the land situation in the province and the reported intention of the provincial government to take some steps to aid an increased settlement. It was reported from Victoria recently that arrangements would be made for throwing open large areas of land along the railway lines as free homestead sites.

Such a move would meet with the immediate cooperation of the railway lines. This subject is now said to have been the cause of recent visits to the capital of railway men.

An official of one of the railways, discussing matters with the Sun, pointed out that all the lines were naturally eager to cooperate in any plans that will bring settlers to British Columbia. Of late new residents have been coming in at the rate of a month but it is felt that this number can be largely increased. The roads are desirous of settling the land immediately alongside their tracks, feeling that the best results can be got from such settlement. This is also reported to be the view of the Government.

Then too plans for the expected heavy immigration after the war are not being neglected; and it is partly with a view to providing for that, that the present discussions are taking place.

## MERCANTILE AFFAIRS BILLS

Seven bills were discussed by the committee on mercantile affairs this forenoon. In no case was there any remonstrance. The bills were: To allow Boston Y. M. C. U. to hold more property, to amend the charter of the Woman's Board of Missions, for more power to Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, to allow the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to hold more real and personal estate, for more power for American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, to allow the River First Congregational Church Society to receive gifts, and to allow St. Jean Baptiste Society, Marboeuf to hold more real estate. The several hearings occupied less than 15 minutes, after which the committee went into executive session.

## RAY STATE AUTO DEALERS

The Bay State Automobile Dealers Association held its monthly luncheon at the Hotel Lenox yesterday. Joseph A. Conry, the Russian Consul at Boston, was the principal speaker. He said Russia will provide a great market for American automobiles and farm machinery after the war is over.



# NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## SPECIALTIES PROMINENT IN STOCK MARKET

Bethlehem Steel, Virginia Iron,  
Pittsburgh Coal, Motor  
Stocks and National Enamel-  
ing Attract Attention

The early New York stock market today was a rather tame affair. There was a fairly strong tone in most quarters of the list at first, but prices easily sagged. Some issues saw-sawed within a narrow groove, and there was considerable irregularity to the market as a whole. Bethlehem Steel lost five points, American Locomotive, International Mercantile Marine preferred, Pittsburgh Coal, Republic Iron & Steel, Studebaker and Utah Copper were strong at times, but in some instances did not hold at their best.

Gulf common was the strongest thing on the Boston stock list in the first few minutes today. Other price changes were generally insignificant. Tamarack became heavy.

Bethlehem Steel was down 20 points at one time late in the first half hour. Marine preferred grew heavy, and, in fact, the general New York and Boston lists were inclined to sag.

The New York market developed later into a specialty affair, some good gains having been recorded by this class of securities before midday. Bethlehem Steel attracted some attention by opening off 2 points at 43 1/2, declining to 42 and coming back to 44 before midday. The motor stocks were strong. Maxwell opened off 1/4 at 57 1/2 and advanced more than 3 points. White Motors advanced 2 1/2 to 52 1/2. National Enameling opened up a point at 28 1/2 and rose 3 points further during the first half of the session. Virginia Iron opened up a point at 52 and advanced 1 1/4 further. Pittsburgh Coal opened unchanged at 49 1/2 and advanced nearly 3 points before midday.

Gulf common opened up 1 1/2 in Boston at 112 1/2, advanced to 114 and fell back a point during the first half of the session. The coal issues were fractionally higher. Isle Royale, after opening up a point at 36, lost more than the gain. Edison Electric declined 2 points to 216.

Further gains were made in the early afternoon. U. S. Steel selling above 115 before the beginning of the last hour in New York. New Haven, American Zinc and Butte & Superior were strong local features.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS

**Boston Receipts**  
Today, 2708 tubs 1180 boxes 154,183 lbs butter, 524 boxes cheese, 696 cases eggs; 1916, 1543 tubs 1930 boxes 52,325 lbs butter, 263 boxes cheese, 2022 cases eggs.

**New York Receipts**  
Today, 2764 packages butter, 1213 boxes cheese, 5425 cases eggs; 1916, 6472 packages butter, 424 boxes cheese, 5434 cases eggs.

**Other Markets**  
ST. LOUIS, Jan. 18.—Egg market easy; cases returned 38 1/2c, cases included 39c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Butter market easy; extras 36 1/2c to 37c, extra firsts 35 1/2c to 36c; firsts 32 1/2c to 34c, packing stock 27 1/2c to 28c; receipts 8244 packages. Egg market easy; firsts 44c, ordinary firsts 38 1/2c to 40c, refrigerators 37 1/2c to 38 1/2c, dirties 30 1/2c to 31c, checks 29 1/2c to 30c; receipts 1987 cases.

**BETHLEHEM STEEL PLANS**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cancellation by Bethlehem Steel of contracts for certain parts of the work on its extension program at Sparrow's Point does not mean any change in the program.

President E. G. Grace says that Bethlehem's entire plan, involving an outlay of \$100,000,000, will be carried through eventually, but that it was deemed advisable to postpone part of work for the present, so as to permit a more harmonious development.

**CONTINENTAL MOTORS**  
W. P. Bonbright & Co. and Lee, Higginson & Co. announce that the subscription books for the preferred stock of the Continental Motors Corporation have been closed, the issue having been heavily oversubscribed.

**WEATHER**  
Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

**BOSTON AND VICINITY**  
Fair and colder tonight and Friday; fresh to strong west winds.

For Southern New England: Generally fair tonight and Friday, colder.

For Northern New England: Fair tonight and Friday; colder tonight and in Maine, Friday.

**TEMPERATURES TODAY**  
8 a. m. 30.10 a. m. 33.3  
12 noon 34.3

**IN OTHER CITIES**  
8 a. m.

Albany 32.2 New Orleans 54.4  
Buffalo 32.2 New York 32.2  
Chicago 30.2 Philadelphia 34.4  
Cincinnati 28.2 Pittsburgh 24.4  
Denver 14.2 Portland, Me. 20.2  
Des Moines 18.2 Portland, Ore. 28.2  
Jacksonville 48.2 San Francisco 40.2  
Kansas City 28.2 St. Louis 30.2  
Nantucket 23.2 Washington 26.2

**ALMANAC FOR TODAY**  
Sun rises 7:10 High water, 8:40  
Sun sets 4:40 Low water, 6:55 p. m.  
Length of day, 9:30 Moon rises, 2:29 a. m.

**LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 5:10 P. M.**

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK.—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Ex.	140	140	140	140
Alaska Gold	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Alaska Ju.	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Allis-Chal.	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Am Ag Chem.	87 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2
Am B Sugar	93 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	94 1/2
Am Can.	47	48 1/2	47	47 1/2
Am Can pf.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Am Car Fy.	67 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Am H & L	14	14	14	14
Am H & L pf.	69 1/2	71 1/2	69 1/2	71 1/2
Am Linseed	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Am Lins'd pf.	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Am Loco.	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
Am Loco pf.	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Am Smelt'g.	107 1/2	109 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2
Am Smelt pf.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Am SSec pf.	100	100	99 1/2	99 1/2
Am Steel Fy.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am Sugar pf.	121	121	121	121
Am Tel & Tel.	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Am Woolen	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Am Writ pf.	46	46	46	46
Anaconda	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Asso Oil	72	72	71 1/2	72
Atl Bir & Atl.	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Atchison	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Atchison pf.	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
At Coast L.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2
Atl Gulf pf.	112	114	111 1/2	112 1/2
Bald Loco.	56	57 1/2	56	57 1/2
Balt & Ohio	84 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
B & Ohio pf.	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Barrett rts	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Beth Steel	438	448	420	435
Beth Steel pf.	125	132	125	130
BF Goodrich	58	60 1/2	58	60 1/2
BF Good pf.	111	111	111	111
Brook R T.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Burns Bros	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2
Butte & Sup.	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.	55	55 1/2	55	55 1/2
Can Pacific	160 1/2	163 1/2	160 1/2	163
Cl Leather	50	91 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
C Leather pf.	115	115	115	115
Ches & Ohio	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	65
C M & St Paul	90	91 1/2	90	91 1/2
C M & St Paul pf.	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Chi R I & Pac.	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	31
Chi R I pf.	30 1/2	31	30 1/2	31
Chi & West	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
C & G West pf.	40	40	39 1/2	39 1/2
Chi & N W	123	123	123	123
Chile Cop.	25 1/2	26	25 1/2	25 1/2
Chino Cop.	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Chl Peabody	75 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Col Fuel	46 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2
Col Gas & El.	43	43 1/2	43	43 1/2
Col South	29	29	29	29
Con Coal Md.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Con Gas	132 1/2	134 1/2	132 1/2	134
Con Gas Balt.	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2	126 1/2
Corn Prod.	22 1/2	24	22 1/2	23 1/2
Corn Prod pf.	102 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
Cruc Steel	64 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2
Cuban C Sugar	50 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2	51
Cuban C pf.	94	94 1/2	94	94 1/2
Denver pf.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Denver pf.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Domes Min.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Driggs-Sea	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
D S & A pf.	11	11	11	11
Erie	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	47 1/2	48	47 1/2	48
Erie 2d pf.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Gen. W & W	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
G W Helme	190	190	190	190
Gen Electric	169 1/2	170 1/2	169 1/2	170 1/2
Gen Motors	119	120	118 1/2	119 1/2
G Motors pf.	92 1/2	93	92 1/2	93
G Motors pf.	92 1/2	93	92 1/2	93
*Granby Min.	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2
Gt Nor Ore	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	117	117	117	117
Gt States	129	129	128	128
Harv Cor pf.	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Harv Cor pf.	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Homestake	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2	127 1/2
Ill Central	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Inspiration	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
Int Con Cor.	15	15 1/2	15	15 1/2
Int C Cor pf.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Int Ag Corp.	15 1/2	16	15 1/2	15 1/2
Int Ag Corp pf.	41	41	40 1/2	40 1/2
Int Mer Mar.	27 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	29 1/2
I Mer Mar pf.	85	87 1/2	85	86 1/2
In Nickel	41 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2
In Nickel pf.	106	106	106	106
In Paper	43 1/2	45 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
In Paper pf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Kan City So.	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2
Kelley Tires	60	60	60	60
Kenne Cop.	46	46 1/2	46	46 1/2
Kings Co El.	115	115	115	115
Kings Co El pf.	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2
Lack Steel	85	86	85 1/2	85 1/2
LE & W	24	24	24	24
LE & W pf.	48	48	48	48
Lee R & T Co	23	24 1/2	23	24 1/2
Lehigh Val.	78 1/2	79	77 1/2	79
Long Island	39 1/2	41 1/2	39 1/2	40 1/2
Loose Wiles	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/2
Louis & N.	132	132 1/2	132	132 1/2
Man Shrt.	77	77 1/2	77	77 1/2
Max Motor	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Maxwell pf.	74	74 1/2	74	74 1/2
Maxwell 2d pf.	40	40	39 1/2	39 1/2
Mex Petrol	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
Miami	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
MSP & SSM	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2	117 1/2
Mo Pacific	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Mo Pac pf.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Mo Pac pf.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Mo Pac pf.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Mon Power	99	99	99	99
Nat Biscuit	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Nat C & S	81	81	81	81
Nat Enamel	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Nat Enam pf.	97	97	97	97
Nat Lead pf.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Nevada Con.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
NY A Brake	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2

## BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON.—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Ahmsek	105	105	105	105
Alaska	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Am Ag Ch	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Am Ag Ch pf.	102	102 1/2	102	102 1/2
Amoskeag	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Amoskeag pf.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Am Pneu	2	2	2	2
Am Pneu pf.	12	12	12	12
Am Sugar	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
Am Sugar pf.	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2	120 1/2
Am Tel	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
Am Tel rts	131-32	2	1 1/2	2
Am Wool pf.	96	96 1/2	96	96 1/2
Am Zinc	36 1/2	39	36 1/2	38 1/2
Anaconda	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2
Ariz Con	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Atl Gulf & W.	112 1/2	114	111 1/2	113 1/2
B & A	174 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2	174 1/2
Bost Eleve	77	77	77	77
Boston & M.	42	42	41 1/2	42
Butte & Bala	2	2	2	2
Butte & Sup.	48	49 1/2	48	49 1/2
Cal & Ariz	79	80	79	80
Conn River	135	135	135	135
Conn Range	67	67 1/2	66 1/2	67 1/2
Cuban Cem.	18	18	18	18
Davis Daly	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
East Boston	10	10	10	10
East Butte	14 1/2	15	14 1/2	15
Edison Elec	217 1/2	217 1/2	216	217
Fitchburg pf.	72	72	72	72
Franklin	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Garby & E.	133	133	133	133
*Granby	89 1/2	90	89 1/2	90
Hancock	18	18	18	18
Int Port Co	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Isl Cr Coal	68 1/2	68 1/2	68	68
Isle Royale	36	36	34 1/2	34 1/2
Kerr Lake	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Maine Cent	100	100	100	100
Mason Val	74	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Mass	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Mass Elect	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Mass Gas	93	93	93	93
Mass Gas pf.	81	81	80 1/2	80 1/2
Math'n Alkali	60 1/2	60 1/2	60	60
Mayflower	3	3	3	3
Michigan	3 1/2	3 1/2	3	3
N Arcadian	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
New Eng Tel.	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2	123 1/2
New River	23	23	22 1/2	22 1/2
New River pf.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
North Butte	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
North Lake	2	2	2	2
N Y Cen rts	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
N Y N H & H.	47 1/2	49	47 1/2	49







CHANGE OF MINISTRY  
IN UNITED KINGDOMBy The Christian Science Monitor special  
parliamentary correspondent.

WESTMINSTER, England.—During the past few weeks the United Kingdom has passed through a political crisis unexampled in its history, since the advent of representative government. For some time there had been indications that all was not well with the Asquith Ministry, and when it fell on Dec. 5, its fall was complete. This collapse was due in large measure to the general belief that there had been a lack of energy and foresight in connection with the prosecution of the war. Mr. Asquith's position in the House of Commons has been unique. As a debater he has been supreme, and his ability in maintaining apparent unanimity of purpose in the administration has been remarkable. In peace time these qualities rendered his position one of great strength, but in war sterner qualities are essential in a Prime Minister. After 28 months of war, when such disasters as those of Gallipoli and Mesopotamia had not been redressed by tactical success either in France, Macedonia or elsewhere, confidence in the Coalition Government, during the past few months, perceptibly waned, in all sections of the community. Ministers of the late Government have displayed great administrative ability, but there have been times when departments of State failed to cooperate with one another, and have shown a short-sighted and unyielding determination to achieve their own ends, at the expense of the common good. Such conditions demanded inflexible resolve, and prompt action, qualities which do not appear to have been characteristic of the late Prime Minister. The grave situation in Greece and Rumania; ruthless handling of the Irish question; and culpable negligence in dealing with the problems of prohibition in regard to drink, food, production and tonnage, combined to precipitate the downfall of the Coalition Ministry.

The new Ministry has been formed with Mr. Lloyd George Prime Minister, and a new and important change has been made in the machinery of Government. Recent experience has shown how impossible it is for a nation effectively to wage such a war as this, with an unwieldy Cabinet, consisting of more than 20 members. The new Cabinet consists of five ministers, of whom Mr. Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House of Commons, is the only member who administers a Government department. The other four members comprised in the Cabinet are the Prime Minister and three ministers who, having no administrative duties, are free to devote all their time to the prosecution of the war. This Cabinet, or War Council, constitutes what may be termed an executive committee of public safety for the period of the war. The administrative functions of Government are carried on by ministers who, as heretofore, represent their respective departments in Parliament, but who, with the exception of Mr. Bonar Law, are not in the Cabinet. Time alone can show whether relations between the Cabinet and departments of state will work smoothly. As regards friction between certain departments to which allusion has been made—it is to be hoped that those departments will, for the future, be animated by unity of purpose and cooperation, in order that the nation may be effectively organized. There is a sincere desire among nearly all sections of opinion in the House of Commons to afford the new Administration every opportunity to succeed, and provided the war is conducted with foresight, common sense and energy, there is no reason why Mr. Lloyd George's Government should not remain in office until peace is declared.

INTERNATIONAL LAW  
AND PEACE LEAGUE

LIVERPOOL, England.—"The Task of Reconstruction in the Domain of International Law" was the title of a recent address delivered by Judge Thomas to the Liverpool Literary and Philosophical Society. The future of international law, said Judge Thomas, would depend on the character of the settlement following the current war. International law was one of the causes at stake in the present conflict. There could be no satisfactory foundation for the future of international law, except upon a peace satisfactory to the Entente Powers. It had been said that international law was not law at all, because it had behind it no effective force or executive power. That might be the case, but international law set up a standard which could be appealed to, and which obtained power because it had the sanction of public opinion. International law inculcated right dealing between nations, and stood for good faith and humanity; in short, it brought humanity into warfare. As the result of this war, which had plunged nations into hostilities of almost unlimited liability involving whole populations, international efforts would be directed not so much to the amending of the laws of warfare as to the means of preventing war. The inequality of sacrifice witnessed in this war, as well as the devastation of territory and the slaying of men of inestimable value to the world, was advancing the idea of a League of Peace, which President Wilson had proposed and in which the German Chancellor now aspired to the leadership. The 25,000,000 of men who would return from this war would support a movement towards protecting their sons. A state which sought redress must submit its cause to some world tribunal, which by war or by boycott could enforce its decision.

MR. BONAR LAW'S SECRETARIES  
LONDON, England.—Mr. Bonar Law, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has appointed Mr. H. P. Hamilton and Mr. J. C. Davidson to be his private secretaries and Mr. Alan Parsons to be his assistant private secretary.

PLAN TO EXTEND  
GERMAN WATERWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—The Rhine-Neckar committee has been dissolved, a meeting, which was attended by representatives of the Württemberg, Baden, and Hessian governments, was held at Stuttgart recently for the purpose of founding a "Southwest German League for the Rhine, the Danube, and the Neckar," with its headquarters at Stuttgart. The object of the league is to link up the Rhine with the Danube by means of direct canals suitable for large vessels between the Rhenish Palatinate, Baden, Hesse, Württemberg, and Bavaria. The first link in this chain will be the canalization of the Neckar, the continuation of this canal to the Danube, the canalization of the Danube as far as Ulm, and the continuation of the waterway thence to the Rhine via the Lake of Constance. In addition the new league proposes to promote any navigation schemes affecting its interests, particularly those designed to open up effective waterway communication with Austria-Hungary.

Meanwhile a recent issue of the Vorwärts contained a strong plea for the completion of the Central Canal. The opponents of the Central Canal, wrote the Socialist organ, have been utterly refuted by facts. To what economic and military uses a completed Central Canal could have been put during this war. What advantages could have been derived from it if a service of large vessels had connected the Vistula with the Oder, the Elbe, the Rhine, and the Danube. How greatly the transport of wounded, and still more of cattle, grain, hay, potatoes, coal and wood, would have been facilitated. Today all the canals that have been completed are mere patchwork; only by the completion of the Central Canal from Hanover to Magdeburg would it have been possible to have made full use of the German waterways in connection with those of Russia and Belgium, on the one hand, and those of Austria and Rumania on the other. Instead of that, numerous vessels have to remain idle, and millions of people have to pay prices for goods that would otherwise have been delivered more cheaply and quickly. It is notorious that the high prices and scarcity of various foodstuffs, and so on, from time to time, has been largely caused by the great expense, the heavy losses, and the irregularity connected with the present transport service.

SEIZED GERMAN  
GOVERNMENT BONDS

LONDON, England.—In the Prize Court, Sir Samuel Evans has delivered his judgment in the suit by the Crown relating to German Government bonds seized in the letter mail on board the Danish steamship Frederick VIII.

The president said that the question of law was whether the bonds were comprised in the words "goods" or "commodities" within the meaning and operation of the Reprisals Order in Council of March 11, 1915. The bonds in question, of the nominal value of 30,000 marks, were sent by the Derektion der Disconto Gesellschaft of Berlin to a firm of Beckmann & Jorgensen, of Copenhagen, for transmission to the State Commercial and Savings Bank of Chicago. Shipped on March 30, 1916, they were a few days afterwards required to be discharged under the Order in Council. The present application by the Crown was an order for their detention as goods of enemy origin or as enemy property. The word "commodity" was one of extensive meaning, denoting anything that was useful, convenient, or serviceable, and it would not be easy to conceive a wider or more comprehensive phrase than that employed in a recital to the order, namely, "commodities of any kind." It was a phrase more used in common speech than in legal terminology, so that it was not surprising that in the operative part of the order the legal words "goods" and "property" were used simply without the collocation of any such words as "chattels," "wares," or "merchandise." It was abundantly clear that the bonds in question came within these words. There being no claimant before the court, he gave no decision upon the question whether the bonds were enemy property. But, as goods of enemy origin, he ordered their detention until the conclusion of peace, to be then dealt with as the court might order.

## COMMANDER'S PROCLAMATION

PARIS, France.—The Commander of the First Army has earned general commendation by a proclamation he recently had posted up in his district. Finding that the population has been much too prone to retail what it has seen—and more particularly perhaps, what it has not seen—going on, he proclaimed his conviction that "in order to avoid a repetition of such indications it will suffice to point out the consequences to the patriotism of a population on whom special duties devolve in consequence of its presence in the military zone, rendering each civilian inhabitant a soldier, as it were." Then this very eloquent and persuasive admonition was followed by a concise announcement that in future the penalty for failure to fulfill these duties would be imprisonment for five years and a fine of from 500 to 3,000 francs.

## FUEL COMMISSION NAMED

ROME, Italy.—A commission of experts has been appointed by the Italian Minister of Public Works to study the question of adjusting industrial plants and machinery in order that fuel produced in the country may be used instead of coal and benzine.

## SCHOOLS, NEW ENGLAND, AND GENERAL

## EDUCATIONAL

**THE PRINCIPIA**  
A SCHOOL FOR CHARACTER BUILDING  
CO-EDUCATIONAL  
This school affords a thorough academic training for young people in all grades from kindergarten to college entrance and two years of college work. Small classes and a large faculty of college trained specialists make much individual work a valuable feature. Military drill, manual training, sewing, cooking and business courses. An ideal school for your boy or girl.  
**THE PRINCIPIA, St. Louis, Missouri**  
A Prospectus Will Be Mailed on Application

AMERICAN ACADEMY  
OF DRAMATIC ARTS

Franklin H. Sargent, Pres.  
The standard institution of dramatic education.  
Connected with Charles Frohman's Empire Theatre and Companies  
For catalogue address the Secretary  
Room 176 Carnegie Hall, New York

## LEADING HOTELS

**NEW YORK AND EASTERN  
HOTEL PALMER**  
LAKEWOOD, N. J.  
A modern hotel noted for its cuisine. Newly furnished and decorated. Capacity 150. Central location; open fireplaces; sun porch; steam heat; electric lights; telephone; elevator; running water; private bath; all outdoor sports. Rooms, 100. B. 101. B. 102. B. 103. B. 104. B. 105. B. 106. B. 107. B. 108. B. 109. B. 110. B. 111. B. 112. B. 113. B. 114. B. 115. B. 116. B. 117. B. 118. B. 119. B. 120. B. 121. B. 122. B. 123. B. 124. B. 125. B. 126. B. 127. B. 128. B. 129. B. 130. B. 131. B. 132. B. 133. B. 134. B. 135. B. 136. B. 137. B. 138. B. 139. B. 140. B. 141. B. 142. B. 143. B. 144. B. 145. B. 146. B. 147. B. 148. B. 149. B. 150. B. 151. B. 152. B. 153. B. 154. B. 155. B. 156. B. 157. B. 158. B. 159. B. 160. B. 161. B. 162. B. 163. B. 164. B. 165. B. 166. B. 167. B. 168. B. 169. B. 170. B. 171. B. 172. B. 173. B. 174. B. 175. B. 176. B. 177. B. 178. B. 179. B. 180. B. 181. B. 182. B. 183. B. 184. B. 185. B. 186. B. 187. B. 188. B. 189. B. 190. B. 191. B. 192. B. 193. B. 194. B. 195. B. 196. B. 197. B. 198. B. 199. B. 200. B. 201. B. 202. B. 203. B. 204. B. 205. B. 206. B. 207. B. 208. B. 209. B. 210. B. 211. B. 212. B. 213. B. 214. B. 215. B. 216. B. 217. B. 218. B. 219. B. 220. B. 221. B. 222. B. 223. B. 224. B. 225. B. 226. B. 227. B. 228. B. 229. B. 230. B. 231. B. 232. B. 233. B. 234. B. 235. B. 236. B. 237. B. 238. B. 239. B. 240. B. 241. B. 242. B. 243. B. 244. B. 245. B. 246. B. 247. B. 248. B. 249. B. 250. B. 251. B. 252. B. 253. B. 254. B. 255. B. 256. B. 257. B. 258. B. 259. B. 260. B. 261. B. 262. B. 263. B. 264. B. 265. B. 266. B. 267. B. 268. B. 269. B. 270. B. 271. B. 272. B. 273. B. 274. B. 275. B. 276. B. 277. B. 278. B. 279. B. 280. B. 281. B. 282. B. 283. B. 284. B. 285. B. 286. B. 287. B. 288. B. 289. B. 290. B. 291. B. 292. B. 293. B. 294. B. 295. B. 296. B. 297. B. 298. B. 299. B. 300. B. 301. B. 302. B. 303. B. 304. B. 305. B. 306. B. 307. B. 308. B. 309. B. 310. B. 311. B. 312. B. 313. B. 314. B. 315. B. 316. B. 317. B. 318. B. 319. B. 320. B. 321. B. 322. B. 323. B. 324. B. 325. B. 326. B. 327. B. 328. B. 329. B. 330. B. 331. B. 332. B. 333. B. 334. B. 335. B. 336. B. 337. B. 338. B. 339. B. 340. B. 341. B. 342. B. 343. B. 344. B. 345. B. 346. B. 347. B. 348. B. 349. B. 350. B. 351. B. 352. B. 353. B. 354. B. 355. B. 356. B. 357. B. 358. B. 359. B. 360. B. 361. B. 362. B. 363. B. 364. B. 365. B. 366. B. 367. B. 368. B. 369. B. 370. B. 371. B. 372. B. 373. B. 374. B. 375. B. 376. B. 377. B. 378. B. 379. B. 380. B. 381. B. 382. B. 383. B. 384. B. 385. B. 386. B. 387. B. 388. B. 389. B. 390. B. 391. B. 392. B. 393. B. 394. B. 395. B. 396. B. 397. B. 398. B. 399. B. 400. B. 401. B. 402. B. 403. B. 404. B. 405. B. 406. B. 407. B. 408. B. 409. B. 410. B. 411. B. 412. B. 413. B. 414. B. 415. B. 416. B. 417. B. 418. B. 419. B. 420. B. 421. B. 422. B. 423. B. 424. B. 425. B. 426. B. 427. B. 428. B. 429. B. 430. B. 431. B. 432. B. 433. B. 434. B. 435. B. 436. B. 437. B. 438. B. 439. B. 440. B. 441. B. 442. B. 443. B. 444. B. 445. B. 446. B. 447. B. 448. B. 449. B. 450. B. 451. B. 452. B. 453. B. 454. B. 455. B. 456. B. 457. B. 458. B. 459. B. 460. B. 461. B. 462. B. 463. B. 464. B. 465. B. 466. B. 467. B. 468. B. 469. B. 470. B. 471. B. 472. B. 473. B. 474. B. 475. B. 476. B. 477. B. 478. B. 479. B. 480. B. 481. B. 482. B. 483. B. 484. B. 485. B. 486. B. 487. B. 488. B. 489. B. 490. B. 491. B. 492. B. 493. B. 494. B. 495. B. 496. B. 497. B. 498. B. 499. B. 500. B. 501. B. 502. B. 503. B. 504. B. 505. B. 506. B. 507. B. 508. B. 509. B. 510. B. 511. B. 512. B. 513. B. 514. B. 515. B. 516. B. 517. B. 518. B. 519. B. 520. B. 521. B. 522. B. 523. B. 524. B. 525. B. 526. B. 527. B. 528. B. 529. B. 530. B. 531. B. 532. B. 533. B. 534. B. 535. B. 536. B. 537. B. 538. B. 539. B. 540. B. 541. B. 542. B. 543. B. 544. B. 545. B. 546. B. 547. B. 548. B. 549. B. 550. B. 551. B. 552. B. 553. B. 554. B. 555. B. 556. B. 557. B. 558. B. 559. B. 560. B. 561. B. 562. B. 563. B. 564. B. 565. B. 566. B. 567. B. 568. B. 569. B. 570. B. 571. B. 572. B. 573. B. 574. B. 575. B. 576. B. 577. B. 578. B. 579. B. 580. B. 581. B. 582. B. 583. B. 584. B. 585. B. 586. B. 587. B. 588. B. 589. B. 590. B. 591. B. 592. B. 593. B. 594. B. 595. B. 596. B. 597. B. 598. B. 599. B. 600. B. 601. B. 602. B. 603. B. 604. B. 605. B. 606. B. 607. B. 608. B. 609. B. 610. B. 611. B. 612. B. 613. B. 614. B. 615. B. 616. B. 617. B. 618. B. 619. B. 620. B. 621. B. 622. B. 623. B. 624. B. 625. B. 626. B. 627. B. 628. B. 629. B. 630. B. 631. B. 632. B. 633. B. 634. B. 635. B. 636. B. 637. B. 638. B. 639. B. 640. B. 641. B. 642. B. 643. B. 644. B. 645. B. 646. B. 647. B. 648. B. 649. B. 650. B. 651. B. 652. B. 653. B. 654. B. 655. B. 656. B. 657. B. 658. B. 659. B. 660. B. 661. B. 662. B. 663. B. 664. B. 665. B. 666. B. 667. B. 668. B. 669. B. 670. B. 671. B. 672. B. 673. B. 674. B. 675. B. 676. B. 677. B. 678. B. 679. B. 680. B. 681. B. 682. B. 683. B. 684. B. 685. B. 686. B. 687. B. 688. B. 689. B. 690. B. 691. B. 692. B. 693. B. 694. B. 695. B. 696. B. 697. B. 698. B. 699. B. 700. B. 701. B. 702. B. 703. B. 704. B. 705. B. 706. B. 707. B. 708. B. 709. B. 710. B. 711. B. 712. B. 713. B. 714. B. 715. B. 716. B. 717. B. 718. B. 719. B. 720. B. 721. B. 722. B. 723. B. 724. B. 725. B. 726. B. 727. B. 728. B. 729. B. 730. B. 731. B. 732. B. 733. B. 734. B. 735. B. 736. B. 737. B. 738. B. 739. B. 740. B. 741. B. 742. B. 743. B. 744. B. 745. B. 746. B. 747. B. 748. B. 749. B. 750. B. 751. B. 752. B. 753. B. 754. B. 755. B. 756. B. 757. B. 758. B. 759. B. 760. B. 761. B. 762. B. 763. B. 764. B. 765. B. 766. B. 767. B. 768. B. 769. B. 770. B. 771. B. 772. B. 773. B. 774. B. 775. B. 776. B. 777. B. 778. B. 779. B. 780. B. 781. B. 782. B. 783. B. 784. B. 785. B. 786. B. 787. B. 788. B. 789. B. 790. B. 791. B. 792. B. 793. B. 794. B. 795. B. 796. B. 797. B. 798. B. 799. B. 800. B. 801. B. 802. B. 803. B. 804. B. 805. B. 806. B. 807. B. 808. B. 809. B. 810. B. 811. B. 812. B. 813. B. 814. B. 815. B. 816. B. 817. B. 818. B. 819. B. 820. B. 821. B. 822. B. 823. B. 824. B. 825. B. 826. B. 827. B. 828. B. 829. B. 830. B. 831. B. 832. B. 833. B. 834. B. 835. B. 836. B. 837. B. 838. B. 839. B. 840. B. 841. B. 842. B. 843. B. 844. B. 845. B. 846. B. 847. B. 848. B. 849. B. 850. B. 851. B. 852. B. 853. B. 854. B. 855. B. 856. B. 857. B. 858. B. 859. B. 860. B. 861. B. 862. B. 863. B. 864. B. 865. B. 866. B. 867. B. 868. B. 869. B. 870. B. 871. B. 872. B. 873. B. 874. B. 875. B. 876. B. 877. B. 878. B. 879. B. 880. B. 881. B. 882. B. 883. B. 884. B. 885. B. 886. B. 887. B. 888. B. 889. B. 890. B. 891. B. 892. B. 893. B. 894. B. 895. B. 896. B. 897. B. 898. B. 899. B. 900. B. 901. B. 902. B. 903. B. 904. B. 905. B. 906. B. 907. B. 908. B. 909. B. 910. B. 911. B. 912. B. 913. B. 914. B. 915. B. 916. B. 917. B. 918. B. 919. B. 920. B. 921. B. 922. B. 923. B. 924. B. 925. B. 926. B. 927. B. 928. B. 929. B. 930. B. 931. B. 932. B. 933. B. 934. B. 935. B. 936. B. 937. B. 938. B. 939. B. 940. B. 941. B. 942. B. 943. B. 944. B. 945. B. 946. B. 947. B. 948. B. 949. B. 950. B. 951. B. 952. B. 953. B. 954. B. 955. B. 956. B. 957. B. 958. B. 959. B. 960. B. 961. B. 962. B. 963. B. 964. B. 965. B. 966. B. 967. B. 968. B. 969. B. 970. B. 971. B. 972. B. 973. B. 974. B. 975. B. 976. B. 977. B. 978. B. 979. B. 980. B. 981. B. 982. B. 983. B. 984. B. 985. B. 986. B. 987. B. 988. B. 989. B. 990. B. 991. B. 992. B. 993. B. 994. B. 995. B. 996. B. 997. B. 998. B. 999. B. 1000. B. 1001. B. 1002. B. 1003. B. 1004. B. 1005. B. 1006. B. 1007. B. 1008. B. 1009. B. 1010. B. 1011. B. 1012. B. 1013. B. 1014. B. 1015. B. 1016. B. 1017. B. 1018. B. 1019. B. 1020. B. 1021. B. 1022. B. 1023. B. 1024. B. 1025. B. 1026. B. 1027. B. 1028. B. 1029. B. 1030. B. 1031. B. 1032. B. 1033. B. 1034. B. 1035. B. 1036. B. 1037. B. 1038. B. 1039. B. 1040. B. 1041. B. 1042. B. 1043. B. 1044. B. 1045. B. 1046. B. 1047. B. 1048. B. 1049. B. 1050. B. 1051. B. 1052. B. 1053. B. 1054. B. 1055. B. 1056. B. 1057. B. 1058. B. 1059. B. 1060. B. 1061. B. 1062. B. 1063. B. 1064. B. 1065. B. 1066. B. 1067. B. 1068. B. 1069. B. 1070. B. 1071. B. 1072. B. 1073. B. 1074. B. 1075. B. 1076. B. 1077. B. 1078. B. 1079. B. 1080. B. 1081. B. 1082. B. 1083. B. 1084. B. 1085. B. 1086. B. 1087. B. 1088. B. 1089. B. 1090. B. 1091. B. 1092. B. 1093. B. 1094. B. 1095. B. 1096. B. 1097. B. 1098. B. 1099. B. 1100. B. 1101. B. 1102. B. 1103. B. 1104. B. 1105. B. 1106. B. 1107. B. 1108. B. 1109. B. 1110. B. 1111. B. 1112. B. 1113. B. 1114. B. 1115. B. 1116. B. 1117. B. 1118. B. 1119. B. 1120. B. 1121. B. 1122. B. 1123. B. 1124. B. 1125. B. 1126. B. 1127. B. 1128. B. 1129. B. 1130. B. 1131. B. 1132. B. 1133. B. 1134. B. 1135. B. 1136. B. 1137. B. 1138. B. 1139. B. 1140. B. 1141. B. 1142. B. 1143. B. 1144. B. 1145. B. 1146. B. 1147. B. 1148. B. 1149. B. 1150. B. 1151. B. 1152. B. 1153. B. 1154. B. 1155. B. 1156. B. 1157. B. 1158. B. 1159. B. 1160. B. 1161. B. 1162. B. 1163. B. 1164. B. 1165. B. 1166. B. 1167. B. 1168. B. 1169. B. 1170. B. 1171. B. 1172. B. 1173. B. 1174. B. 1175. B. 1176. B. 1177. B. 1178. B. 1179. B. 1180. B. 1181. B. 1182. B. 1183. B. 1184. B. 1185. B. 1186. B. 1187. B. 1188. B. 1189. B. 1190. B. 1191. B. 1192. B. 1193. B. 1194. B. 1195. B. 1196. B. 1197. B. 1198. B. 1199. B. 1200. B. 1201. B. 1202. B. 1203. B. 1204. B. 1205. B. 1206. B. 1207. B. 1208. B. 1209. B. 1210. B. 1211. B. 1212. B. 1213. B. 1214. B. 1215. B. 1216. B. 1217. B. 1218. B. 1219. B. 1220. B. 1221. B. 1222. B. 1223. B. 1224. B. 1225. B. 1226. B. 1227. B. 1228. B. 1229. B. 1230. B. 1231. B. 1232. B. 1233. B. 1234. B. 1235. B. 1236. B. 1237. B. 1238. B. 1239. B. 1240. B. 1241. B. 1242. B. 1243. B. 1244. B. 1245. B. 1246. B. 1247. B. 1248. B. 1249. B. 1250. B. 1251. B. 1252. B. 1253. B. 1254. B. 1255. B. 1256. B. 1257. B. 1258. B. 1259. B. 1260. B. 1261. B. 1262. B. 1263. B. 1264. B. 1265. B. 1266. B. 1267. B. 1268. B. 1269. B. 1270. B. 1271. B. 1272. B. 1273. B. 1274. B. 1275. B. 1276. B. 1277. B. 1278. B. 1279. B. 1280. B. 1281. B. 1282. B. 1283. B. 1284. B. 1285. B. 1286. B. 1287. B. 1288. B. 1289. B. 1290. B. 1291. B. 1292. B. 1293. B. 1294. B. 1295. B. 1296. B. 1297. B. 1298. B. 1299. B. 1300. B. 1301. B. 1302. B. 1303. B. 1304. B. 1305. B. 1306. B. 1307. B. 1308. B. 1309. B. 1310. B. 1311. B. 1312. B. 1313. B. 1314. B. 1315. B. 1316. B. 1317. B. 1318. B. 1319. B. 1320. B. 1321. B. 1322. B. 1323. B. 1324. B. 1325. B. 1326. B. 1327. B. 1328. B. 1329. B. 1330. B. 1331. B. 1332. B. 1333. B. 1334. B. 1335. B.



## MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, COLORADO, IOWA, CONNECTICUT, ETC.

## HARTFORD, CONN.

**RUBBER GOODS**  
 Rubber Goods  
 Rubber Bottles  
 Rubber Gloves  
 Rubber Aprons  
 Rubber Boots  
 Ailing Rubber Co.  
 167-169 Asylum St.

**COAL**  
**O'Connor**  
 "QUALITY—SERVICE—SATISFACTION"  
 The O'Connor Coal and Supply Co.  
 Tel. Charter 1012 32 Pratt Street.

**CLOTHIERS**  
 Great Money Savers  
 are these Men's Sales  
 CLOTHING, SHIRTS, NECKWEAR  
 The Luke Horsfall Co., Hartford

**MID WINTER SALE OF**  
 Men's and Boys' Clothing  
 Fur and Fur Lined Coats  
 Mackinaws, Etc.  
 GRIMMILL, HURNHAM & CO.  
 68 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn.

**DEPARTMENT STORES**  
**Sage-Allen & Co.**  
 DRY GOODS AND APPAREL  
 Of the Best Quality  
 At Moderate Prices  
 Furniture, Stairs, Draperies, Wall Papers

**ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES**  
 Electric Appliances  
 Electric Portables  
 Eveready Specialties  
**STEWART'S**  
 60 Pearl Street  
 Electrical Contractors

**BARBER SHOPS**  
**BARBER SHOP**  
**HENRY ANTZ**  
 27 Pearl Street. Tel. Charter 1101-2

**FLORISTS**  
**COOMBS**  
 Two Stores 364 Asylum.  
 741 Main.

**NEW HAVEN, CONN.**  
**CLEANING AND DYEING**  
**LEWANDOS**  
 CLEANERS—DYERS—LAUNDERERS  
 123 Church St. Phone New Haven 1015

**AUTOMOBILES**  
 A LOCOMOBILE closed car combines the utmost in luxury and refinement with rare mechanical perfection; factory rebuilt and guaranteed, \$1000 to \$3000. THE BRAD-FORD AUTO SALES CO., New Haven, Conn.

**BRIDGEPORT, CONN.**  
**SHOES**  
 J. F. McALPINE CO.  
 Smart Shoes for Men and Women  
 BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

**SAGINAW, MICH.**  
**DEPARTMENT STORES**

**THE MW-TANNER CO**  
 The Store for Service  
 SAGINAW, MICHIGAN

**First Showing of New Silk Dress Styles**  
 Exceptional values at \$17.50 to \$65.00

**STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING**  
**CORRESPONDENCE CARDS**  
 and Stationery  
 Engraved Calling Cards  
**THE H. B. ARNOLD COMPANY**  
 129 North Franklin Street, Saginaw

**GROCERIES**  
**REINKE GROCERY CO.**  
 Choice Staple and Fancy Groceries  
 501 Genesee Ave., Corner Millard  
**FRANK W. PERRY**  
 HIGH GRADE GROCERIES  
 254 Sheridan Avenue Both Phones

**SHOES**  
**ARTHUR E. JOCHEN**  
 COMPLETE LINE OF SHOES  
 314 Genesee. Bell Phone 1140-W.  
**ERHARD, STALKER & CO.**  
 The Quality Boot Shop  
 220 Genesee Both Phones

**FLORISTS**  
**ROETHE FLORAL COMPANY**  
 All Kinds of Flowers in Their Season.  
 335 S. Washington. 260 S. Michigan.

**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**  
 HAIRWEAVING, Shampooing, Manicuring, MRS. JENNIE HEBERT, 517 Genesee. Bell Phone 439 J.

**TAILORS**  
 J. O. CALE  
 Ladies' Tailor, Gents' Cleaning, Pressing and Alterations.  
 317 1/2 Genesee Ave. Bell Phone 2416-R

**FLINT, MICH.**  
**MEN'S FURNISHINGS**  
**H. H. STEWART**  
 SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES  
 Hats and Furnishings

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**  
**R. D. MALCOLM**  
 PIANOS  
 VICTOR, EDISON AND COLUMBIA  
 PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS  
 "Anything Musical"

## GRAND RAPIDS

**DRY GOODS**  
 READY SOON  
 OUR NEW EIGHT-STORY HOME  
 THE HOME STORE  
**Paul Steketee & Sons**  
 With Greatly Increased Selling Space,  
 Naturally Better Steketee Service.

**Friedman-Spring Dry Goods Co.**  
 On Campau Square  
 In the Hub of Grand Rapids

**JACKSON, MICH.**  
**CLOTHIERS**

**Proper Clothes**  
 For Men and Young Men  
 AT  
**The Proper Clothes Shop**  
 107 E. Main Street, Jackson, Mich.  
 J. MACHLIN, Proprietor

**SHOES**  
**QUALITY BOOT SHOP**  
 Central State Bank Building  
 JACKSON, MICH.  
 High Grade Shoes for Women  
 Ralston Shoes for Men

**BARBER SHOPS**  
**CARPENTER'S BARBER SHOP**  
 Best in City. 11 First-Class Men.  
 Best of Service.  
 Bell Phone 1044

**FLORISTS**  
**Clara Brown & Co.**  
 STORE—186 Main Street West. Bell phone 777. Citizens phone 888.  
 GREEN HOUSES—Opp. Mt. Evergreen Cemetery, Greenwood Avenue.  
 Both phones 126

**GROCERIES**  
 For Quality and Service  
 TRADE AT  
**A. J. Henry's Grocery**  
 233 W. Main Street  
 JACKSON, MICHIGAN

**MYRON STILWELL GROCERIES**  
 Buy Quality Goods. Get Prompt Delivery  
 400 SOUTH MECHANIC STREET  
 Phones 800

**J. HANDLEY**  
 404 N. Milwaukee Street  
 Cash Grocery. Strictly Sanitary.  
 Bell Phone 2345 W.  
**WALTER P. SMITH, Grocer**  
 "Where Quality Reigns Supreme"  
 618 Francis St. Bell 303; Citiz. 622

**CAFES AND RESTAURANTS**  
**RUSSELL-MATTHEWS LUNCH**  
 118 S. Mechanic Street  
 Service and Self Serve  
 Open from 6:30 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.

**CONFECTIONERY**  
**MUNROE'S QUALITY CHOCOLATES**  
 Ask your dealer  
 Call 1388 J Bell

**MEN'S SPECIALTIES**  
 OUR BARBER SERVICE  
 we believe, is the best "always."  
 Try H. J. HOWARD  
 Our Supply House is complete.

**PLUMBING**  
**W. J. DOWSETT CO.**  
 BETTER GRADE  
 PLUMBING AND HEATING  
 Phones 237 234 W. Cortland St.

**ARTHUR PICKLES PLUMBING**  
 Corner Francis and Washington

**LAUNDRIES**  
**WEST SIDE LAUNDRY**  
 Mrs. Alice M. Kinney, Prop.  
 Both Phones 446 216 Grinnell St.

**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**  
 Waists, Hosiery, Fancy Goods  
 Linens of every description embroidered and initialed. Prompt attention given to mail orders. Jackson Fancy Goods Shop, 206 Central State Bank Building.

**MEN'S FURNISHINGS**  
**Carr-Hutchins-Anderson Co.**  
 CLOTHING, HATS, FURNISHINGS AND SHOES  
 of Highest Quality for Father and Son  
 Expert advice on what to wear and when to wear it Free for the asking.  
 MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED.  
 Packages sent to any part of the United States.

**HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**  
 FINE CHINA, GLASS AND SILVERWARE  
 FOSTER STEVENS & CO.

**CLEANING AND DYEING**  
 Cleaning  
 Repairing  
 Dyeing  
 Accordion  
 Plaiting  
 150 E. FULTON STREET  
 Both Phones 2124

**STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING**  
**The Tisch-Hine Company**  
 Engraved Stationery  
 Invitations  
 Announcements—Office Supplies  
 GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**  
**LINENS**  
 For the Bedroom, Dining Room, Bath Room and Kitchen.  
 SPECIALISTS IN HANDKERCHIEFS  
 Mail Orders Solicited

**JEWELERS**  
**Herkner's**  
 WESTERN MICHIGAN LEADING JEWELERS  
 114 Monroe Ave. 121 Ottawa Ave.

**TABLE SUPPLIES**  
**BERTCH MARKET**  
 YOUR TABLE COMPLETE.  
 245-246 Monroe Avenue.

**CAFES AND RESTAURANTS**  
**Cody Hotel Cafeteria**  
 Entrance 10 West Fulton St., or through Cody Hotel Lobby  
 GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

**CONFECTIONERY**  
**Sweet's Candy Shop**  
 Table d'Hôte Luncheon  
 Everything Homemade  
 112 E. Fulton St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

**GROCERIES AND MARKETS**  
**WELSH'S**  
 Quality Groceries—Bakery—Meats  
 138 E. Fulton Street  
 Both Phones

**TAILORS**  
**HOUSEMAN & JONES**  
 FINE CUSTOM TAILORING  
 HART SCHAFFNER & MAIR  
 WORLD'S FAMOUS CLOTHES

**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**  
 Pianos, Player-Pianos, Victrolas  
**THE HERRICK PIANO CO.**  
 New location—32 Ionia Avenue, N. W.

**REAL ESTATE**  
**WYOMING PARK**  
 Grand Rapids' most beautiful Suburb  
 S. H. WILSON & CO., Owners & Builders

**ELECTRICIANS**  
 HOUSE WIRING, FANS, LIGHTING FIXTURES  
**DUNN ELECTRIC CO.**  
 Call for our estimates on wiring

**PLUMBING**  
**POWERS-BUTLER CO.**  
 Plumbing Service Specialists  
 22 Fulton St., W.—Phones 1093

**FUEL AND BUILDING MATERIAL**  
**The Brummeler-Van Strien Co.**  
 Dealers in COAL, WOOD, LIME, CEMENT, FACE BRICK  
**Wykes-Schroeder Company**  
 G. C. SCHROEDER, Manager  
 Coal, Coke, Wood, Building Material

**FLORISTS**  
**ARTHUR F. CRABB**  
 Floral decorations. Mail orders filled.  
 17 Jefferson Avenue, Grand Rapids

## KALAMAZOO, MICH.

**JEWELERS**  
**JEWELRY**  
 DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE  
 N. C. TALL CO.  
 118 W. Main Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.  
**Hinrichs' Jewelry Store**  
 Quality Goods at Reasonable Prices  
 301 N. Burdick Street  
 WE CAN TAKE CARE of your wants in the jewelry line; let us show you. GEORGE RICKMAN, 135 South Burdick St.

**DEPARTMENT STORES**  
**J. R. Jones' Sons & Co.**  
 Department Store  
 The Satisfactory Store for Quality and Service  
 GILMORE BROS.  
 Carry most complete stocks of medium and high-grade merchandise.  
 Test them with trial order.

**STATIONERY AND ENGRAVING**  
**YOUR PRINTING**  
 should be something more than mere paper, type and ink. Our printing will help your business, no matter what that business is.  
 JOHN BRANDER COMPANY  
 128 So. Burdick St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**  
**LA MODE CLOAK HOUSE**  
 109 So. Burdick Street  
 Exclusive Shop for Ladies' Suits, Coats, Dresses, Waists. Popular Prices.

**MEN'S SPECIALTIES**  
**VERNON R. McFEE**  
 MEN'S WEAR  
 Across from T. M. C. A.  
 ALLCOCK'S BARBER SHOP—Safety razors sharpened; a satisfied customer is our best ad. 124 W. Main, Kalamazoo, Mich.

**MEN'S FURNISHINGS**  
**A. W. JOHNSON CO.**  
 110 West Main Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.  
**CLOTHING, HATS, FURNISHINGS**  
 VAN PEENEN & SCHRIER—Men's and boys' clothing and furnishings specialist. Main street.

**SHOES**  
**G. R. KINNEY & CO.**  
 The \$2.95 and \$1.98 Shoe Store  
 Our Highest Price \$2.48  
 311-313 No. Burdick St., Kalamazoo, Mich.  
**HARRY'S SPECIALTY SHOES**  
 Better Shoes at a Less Price  
 \$2.50 to \$4.95 \$2.50 to \$4.95  
 2nd Floor Hanselman Building

**BENTLEY SHOE CO.**  
 110 E. MAIN  
 FURNISHERS OF FOOT COMFORT  
 E. W. HERRICK, Manager

**HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**  
**Star Bargain House**  
 The Old Reliable House—Furnishings  
 China, Glassware and Electric Fixtures  
 Furniture, Lamps and Novelties  
 E. L. YAPLE  
 4th Floor, Gilmore Bros.

**HARDWARE**  
 Cut Glass, Silver, Cutlery and Royal  
 Richard's Imported Italian Olive Oil, J. E. VAN BOCHOVE, 814 S. West St. Phone 340.  
 FOR first class groceries and personal attention call Tel. 2123 J. We deliver. MRS. F. E. DONNELLY, 618 Davis St.

**PLUMBING**  
 FOR QUICK SERVICE, when in need of repairs on plumbing or heating, try R. R. BRENNER. Phone 365.

**BAKERY**  
 BRYANT'S  
 Satisfy yourself that our pies, rolls, bread, cookies, home-made cake, have the real "home-made flavor." Phone number 4060. 304 W. Main.

**GROCERS**  
 I SELL GROCERIES EXCLUSIVELY  
 EVERYTHING is the best we can buy; we cut the price on all groceries.  
 S. O. BENNETT, Spot Cash Grocer,  
 220 N. Burdick St.

**MEAT MARKETS**  
 F. & H. WELSH—General grocery. Our aim is to please our customers. 709 So. Burdick. Phone 000.  
 HIGH GRADE GROCERIES. We handle Richard's imported Italian Olive Oil, J. E. VAN BOCHOVE, 814 S. West St. Phone 340.  
 FOR first class groceries and personal attention call Tel. 2123 J. We deliver. MRS. F. E. DONNELLY, 618 Davis St.

**TABLE SUPPLIES**  
 KALAMAZOO JAM KITCHEN—Home-made jams, marmalades, preserves, jars 15c and 20c. Phone 2082 J.  
**DAIRYMEN'S MILK COMPANY**  
 Producers and dealers in milk and milk products. JAS. VAN WOERT. Phone 57.

**CONFECTIONERY**  
 DE BOLT'S—Try our Candies, Ice Cream and Fountain Lunches. All our own make. Phone 639.  
**CAFES AND RESTAURANTS**  
**THE HUB RESTAURANT**  
 114 EAST MAIN STREET  
**FLORISTS**  
 JACKSON'S FLOWER SHOP  
 Fresh Flowers from our own greenhouses. Phone 2000 117 No. Rose St.

**CLEANING AND DYEING**  
**"THE PARIS"**  
 For First-Class Cleaning  
 222 W. Main Street, KALAMAZOO  
 Phone 157  
**LAUNDRIES**  
 KALAMAZOO LAUNDRY CO.—Dry cleaning, shoe repairing; family washings a specialty. 219-221 North Rose St.  
**ELECTRICIANS**  
 J. D. PLATING—Electrical wiring of all kinds; estimates given on all classes of work. 718 Simpson St. Phone 1706 K.

## DES MOINES, IA.

**DEPARTMENT STORES**  
**Yunker Brothers**  
 Announcing  
**JANUARY CLEARINGS**  
 Of special importance are the clearings of women's ready-to-wear apparel, the clearings of silk, dress goods and trimmings, and the clearings of rugs and draperies.

**CLEANING AND DYEING**  
 Send Your Clothes to the  
**TROY CLEANERS and DYERS**  
 606 Chestnut St. Phone Wal. 2900

**LAUNDRIES**  
 We Use Soft Water Exclusively  
**UNIVERSITY LAUNDRY**  
 1163 24th Street Phone Drake 420  
 DES MOINES

**FLORISTS**  
 Phone Walnut 2080  
**KIRKWOOD FLORAL COMPANY**  
 The Reliable Florists  
 4th and Walnut, DES MOINES

**CUT FLOWERS**  
**GUTHRIE-LORENZ CO.**  
 7th Street at Grand Ave., Des Moines, Iowa

**FINANCIAL**  
 A Progressive Institution  
 We would like to serve you  
**Century Savings Bank**

**MARKETS**  
**The Fulton Market**  
 (QUALITY PRICE—SERVICE)  
 413 SIXTH AVENUE  
 4 Phones, Walnut 2903. Prompt Delivery.

**CAFES AND RESTAURANTS**  
**Barnes Cafeteria**  
 608-610 Locust St.,  
 Des Moines, Ia.

**GROCERIES**  
**ROMMEL & POWELL**  
 Groceries and Meats  
 SERVICE FIRST—QUALITY ALWAYS  
 Four phones, Walnut 3107  
 1501-1503 Grand Avenue

**CONFECTIONERY**  
**The Garden Candy Shop**  
 EXQUISITE CANDIES  
 From the Finest Candy Makers

**BAKERY**  
 BUTTER NUT BREAD  
 "Rich as butter, Sweet as a nut"  
 At All Good Grocers

**JEWELERS**  
**S. JOSEPH & SONS**  
 JEWELERS  
 400-402 Walnut Street

**HOUSEHOLD NEEDS**  
 VISIT OUR ENLARGED STORE  
 Low Prices—Easy Terms  
**DAVIDSON'S**  
 Furniture, Carpets and Draperies  
 PURITY COAL & COKE CO.  
 OSCAR L. OLSEN, Mgr. 608 GRAND AVE.  
 Prompt deliveries.

**FURRIERS**  
 SEFREN'S  
 18th Annual Clearance  
 25 to 50% Discount  
 716-718 Walnut Street, DES MOINES

**PHOTOGRAPHY**  
**The Exclusive Kodak Shop**  
 DES MOINES PHOTO MATERIALS CO.  
 Eastman Kodak Co.  
 517 West Locust, Des Moines, Iowa  
 G. L. HOSTETLER  
 Photographer  
 200 K. P. Block

**PRINTERS AND ENGRAVERS**  
 PRINTING—Designing—Engraving  
 Copper-plate and steel die embossing.  
**THE HOMESTEAD CO., Des Moines, Ia.**

**KALAMAZOO, MICH.**  
**PHOTOGRAPHERS**  
 QUALITY DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING—W. W. BRIGGS, 101 E. Main and 113 So. Burdick, Kalamazoo, Michigan.  
 NEIPERT STUDIO—Commercial and Portrait Photography. 808 Bank Building. Phone 2503. Kalamazoo, Mich.  
**MECHANICAL PATTERNS**  
 GLOBE PATTERN WORKS—Constructors of wood and metal patterns. 515 E. Kalamazoo ave. Tel. 2963.  
**COAL AND WOOD**  
 You Get a top-notch in quality, and a rock-bottom in price by trading with  
**HARRIS AND PRATT**  
 Phone No. 9  
 W. P. DARLING  
 Coal, Coke and Wood  
 820 First Street  
**MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS**  
 VICTROLAS, GRAFONOLAS, records, sheet music, instruments. FISCHER MUSIC SHOP, Gilmore's 3rd floor.  
**ARTS AND CRAFTS**  
 Pottery Shop Quaint Things from Foreign Lands.  
 Mail Orders on Approval

## MINNEAPOLIS

**CLEANING AND DYEING**  
**Dry Cleaning and Pressing**  
 MEN'S SUITS, \$1.50  
 LADIES' SUITS, \$1.50  
 SHORT GLOVES, 1c.  
 LONG GLOVES, 15c.  
 We clean everything from laces to rugs, and do it so well we ought to be doing yours. Make us prove it. Phone Main 5080. Ctr. 322.

**GROSS BROS.**  
 55-59 So. 10th St., Minneapolis  
 CLEANERS, DYERS, LAUNDERERS

**SHOES**  
**WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP**

**GEO. M. KEITH**  
 727 Nicollet Avenue, MINNEAPOLIS.  
 380 Robert Street, ST. PAUL  
**WALK-OVER SHOES**  
 For Men and Women

**FINANCIAL**  
**THE MINNESOTA LOAN AND TRUST CO.**  
 Checking Accounts, Savings Accounts, Trusts, Bonds and Mortgages for Investment. Safe Deposit Vaults.  
 405 Marquette Avenue, Minneapolis  
 Send for booklet explaining 1916 revenue law, including income and estate tax.

**MEN'S FURNISHINGS**  
**REID READY**  
 Suits and Overcoats  
 \$25.00 to \$35.00  
 35 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

**MILLINERY**  
**HARTMAN'S MILLINERY**  
 HATS FOR ALL OCCASIONS  
 AT REASONABLE PRICES  
 90 South 10th Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

**BARBER SHOPS**  
**BARBER SHOP**  
 T. S. Center 982. WM. E. DORAN, Prop.

**DULUTH, MINN.**  
**DEPARTMENT STORES**  
**THE GLASS BLOCK**  
 THE SHOPPING CENTER OF DULUTH  
 Famous for the length of the Great Lakes for its unique lunch rooms, rest rooms, library, soda fountain, postoffice, mail shop, etc.  
 A store offering special attractions to the visitor in Duluth.

**Champaign—Urbana**  
**INSURANCE**  
**REAL ESTATE LOANS**  
 Fire and Automobile Insurance  
**F. G. CAMPBELL & SON**  
 107 North First Street, Champaign, Ill.

**TABLE SUPPLIES**  
 YOU WANT HOT'S Sugar Loaf Bread? Always the Same. Home Made. Bell phone 346, Urbana.

**DAYTON, O.**  
**MEN'S FURNISHINGS**  
**SCHWARZ & FREY**  
 We Are Equipped to Outfit You With  
 Hats, Furnishings,  
 "Society Brand Clothes"  
 and Indestructible Baggage  
 28 S. Main Street Open Saturday Evenings

**INDIANAPOLIS**  
**ARCHITECTS**  
 FRDERICK L. WARRICK, ARCHITECT  
 Telephone Circle 1972

**WATERLOO, IA.**  
**AUTOMOBILES**  
**Cramer Motor Car Company**  
 Franklin and Detroit  
**ELECTRIC CARS**  
 410-12 West Fifth Street Telephone 526

**FT. DODGE, IA.**  
**MUSIC**  
**JOY MUSIC STORE**  
 FORT DODGE, IA.  
 Popular Music 10c Per Copy  
 Send for List of Best Sellers.

**COUNCIL BLUFFS, IA.**  
**HARDWARE**  
**Petersen & Schoening Co.**  
 "The Quality Store"  
 EVERYTHING FOR THE HOUSE  
**FLORISTS**  
**A. J. DISERENS & CO.**  
 312 Third Avenue, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

**SHOES**  
**SHOES**  
 JAS. A. SNYDER  
 208 2d Avenue

## BILLINGS, MONT.

**DEPARTMENT STORES**  
**Yegen Bros., Inc.**  
**GENERAL MERCHANDISE**  
 The Store of Quality and Right Prices.

**CLEANING AND DYEING**  
**Billings Dye House**  
 DRY CLEANING  
 117 North 30th Street, Billings, Montana

**CONFECTIONERY**  
**EDY CANDY COMPANY**  
 HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES  
 Postpaid 75c the pound

**DENVER, COLO.**  
**TABLE SUPPLIES**  
**JOY'S BUTTER SHOP**  
 Satisfaction Butter, Eggs and Cheese  
 THAT ARE JOY.  
 Direct from producer to consumer. We churn all our Butter fresh every day from the best separator cream.  
 "WATCH US MAKE IT."  
 REAL BUTTER 10c. PER GALLON  
 And Joy Service  
 R. E. JOY, Prop., 1555 Lawrence St.

**CAFES AND RESTAURANTS**  
**HOFF-SCHROEDER**  
 Denver's Largest and Finest Cafeteria  
 1646 Welton Street. Tel. Main 7467.

**DAIRIES**  
**The Windsor Farm Dairy Co.**  
 "Honest Milk from Clean Cows"  
 1853 Blake Street DENVER, COL.  
 Phone Main 5136

**GROCERIES AND MARKETS**  
**HIGH GRADE GROCERIES**



# THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## How the Crusaders Asked Help of the Venetians

I have seen many strange things in these wars, but nothing stranger than that which I am about to relate. Some cause, which it boots not to relate, had constrained me to make a journey farther to the west than I had ever gone before in all my wanderings, namely to a city which is named Venice, situated on the Adriatic Sea. 'Tis a strange place, built in the very midst of the sea, where the streets are of water, and where men move to and fro on boats rather than by help of horses and chariots. But it is a wealthy place, none wealthier. I take it, in the whole world, for the merchandise of many lands is both sold and bought there, and not without much profit to them that deal with it. Not Tyre herself, in the days of her prosperity, was to be preferred to this same city of Venice. Her merchants were, indeed, among the great ones of the earth. Having come therefore to this place on an errand of commerce, for so much I may say, I was a witness to the things of which I am about to tell. There came six envoys from the land of France, who brought this message from the King and the nobles of that land: (There follows a long statement, in quaint old language, of the resolution to win back the Holy Land from the infidels.) "For it, having been won by Godfrey of holy memory, was lost some 15 years since, nor have they that have essayed to bring it back under the dominion of Christian folk been able so to do. Now, we, having gathered together a host of men vowed to this service, do beseech your help in the same; and the help which we would fain have from you is this, that you carry us across the sea in ships. The journey by land is long and perilous, across deserts and over mountains, . . . which . . . we shall escape if only you will hearken to our prayer."

To this request the rulers of Venice, after no little deliberation and bargaining, agreed, writes A. J. Church in his book, "The Crusaders." And the conditions were these. That the army should be gathered together at Venice by midsummer in the year to come, that the city of Venice should provide ships in which 4500 knights with such horses as they needed and 30,000 foot soldiers might be carried to the land of Palestine, and that provision of food for so many horses and men should be made for the space of nine months; and that, on the other hand, the leaders of the army should pay for this same service of transport and food fourscore and five thousand marks of silver, and furthermore that all cities and countries whatsoever that should be conquered by the same army should be divided into two equal parts of which the Crusaders should have the one and the said city the other.

The price was, of a truth, high; but the princes could not choose but accept them. And so the covenant was made; but it was never executed, and this for lack of money. The city of Venice, indeed, performed its part without defect or stint; so great a provision of ships and food was never made; but the Crusaders had not wherewithal to pay. The chiefs and nobles had spent much on their preparations of arms and engines of war and horses and the like, and the common men loved rather to receive wages for their services than to pay. So, when they had gathered all that they had, whether of money or of vessels of gold and silver—and these the possessors gave without stint—it was found that there wanted yet more than 30,000 marks.

## Monsieur et Mademoiselle

Deux petits enfants Français: Monsieur et Mademoiselle. Of what can they be talking, child? Indeed I cannot tell. But of this I am very certain. You will find naught to blame in that sweet French politeness—I wish we had the same!

Monsieur has got a melon. And scoops it with his knife. While Mademoiselle sits watching him: No rudeness here—or strife: Though could you only listen, They're chattering like two pies—French magpies, understand me—So merry and so wise.

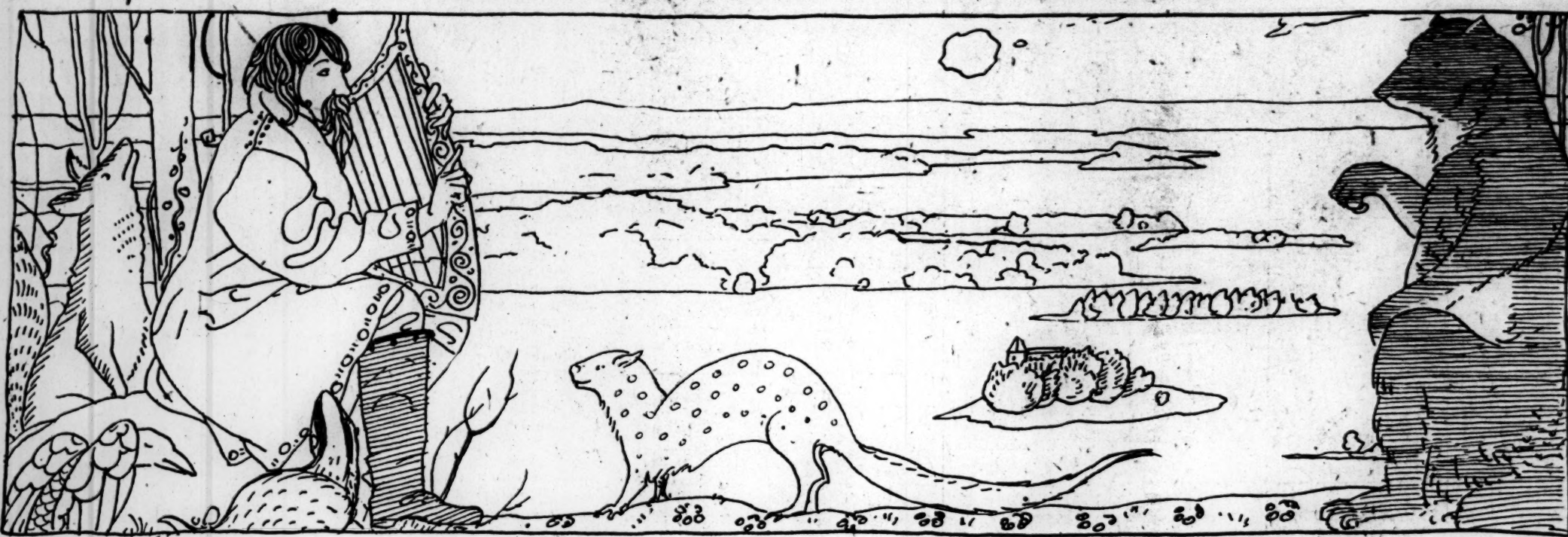
Their floor is bare of carpet. Their curtains are so thin; They dine off meager potage, and Put many an onion in! Her snow-white caps she irons; He blacks his shoes, he can; Yet she's a little lady. And he's a gentleman.

O busy, happy children That light French heart of yours, Would that we worked as gaily. And played, yes, played as well, And lived our lives as simply As Monsieur and Mademoiselle. —Dinah M. Muloch Craik.

## Cost of Stopping Train

A railroad in the southern part of the United States, in order to make it plain to its patrons why suburban trains are not stopped whether there are passengers or not, has carefully computed the cost of stopping a train. The calculation was made that it costs about 60 cents to stop a freight train of 2000 tons and to then speed it up again to its normal rate of twenty-five miles an hour. This calculation was, of course, based upon the price of coal. One half of this expense represented the amount of coal burned; then there was the time wasted by the men, this being valued at 10 cents. The wear and tear on the brakes and the starting mechanism was estimated at 20 cents.

## The Story of the Making of the Finnish Sampo



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Finland is one of the most enlightened and progressive nations in the world, and its folk stories are among the most beautiful. Some time ago the son of a tailor was so impressed with the beauty of the runes, or story-songs, the people sang and told, in all the lonely farms and villages or towns, that he gave up his time to collecting them, and strung many of the stories together in one long poem, called "Kalevala," which means, "The Land of Heroes." Kalevala is, of course, Finland, and we hear, too, of Pohjola, or Lapland, which sends us to our map, and makes us remember how far north of Europe Finland is.

The chief hero in the "Kalevala" is Wainamoinen, the minstrel, and another, Lemminkäinen, the fisherman. The poet Longfellow was a great admirer of this Finnish epic, and he used its verse form for his Indian epic, "Hiawatha," and several of the ideas are introduced into his poem.

The stories tell of many wonderful events, and one of these is the making of the Sampo. On the first day, Ilmarinen builds his chimney of rock; then he sets the bellows in place, and then he builds his furnace and proceeds to work. Presently, when the furnace is glowing, out comes a wonderful bow with a shaft of copper and tips of silver; but this bow had to be thrust back into the furnace. On the second day, out comes a splendid vessel leads men into quarrels and that, too, is cast back into the furnace and destroyed. On the third day comes forth a plowshare of gold with handles of silver and beam of copper, but this plowshare fields of barley and fertile meadows, and for all its costliness, the plow is also thrown back as worthless. Then Ilmarinen sends away all the workmen and the winds blow the furnace till it roars and the bellows are worked as if by giant hands, and the Sampo is forged. It comes out at last—a mill, from one side of which pours forth a ceaseless stream of

flour, from another side a stream of salt, and from another a stream of money. It is of all the colors of the rainbow and grinds one measure for the day, one for the market, and one for the storehouse.

The Sampo is given to Louhi, the mistress of Pohjola or Lapland, and she binds it with nine locks to the three roots of the mountains, the waters, and the sands, so that this marvelous Sampo shall forever be used for the service of Lapland.

Then Ilmarinen returns to Finland, somewhat disappointed, for Louhi has not kept her promise and given him the prize for which he labored. Finally Ilmarinen and Wainamoinen decide to go to Lapland and bring back the Sampo, as the price has never been paid for it. They find a ship stranded on the shore. Off they start until they encounter a strange obstruction in the waters and find the rudder of the ship is resting on the back of a mighty monster, a sort of dragon or leviathan, in shape like that of a great pike. They have to overcome this monster, and then they land. Then as Wainamoinen beholds scattered bones on the rocks and sand, he suddenly thinks of making them into the Kantele.

Now the Kantele is the harp which Finnish people play, and Wainamoinen sees that the arches of the harp can be made from the bones, the pins to hold the strings are the sharp teeth, and for the strings he pulls some hairs from the tail of a white steed, and thus the first Kantele is made. But none can play thereon, and only dreadful discords sound. The people begin to say this Kantele is useless and had better be thrown into the sea, when Wainamoinen takes it and rests it on his knees, tunes it, tightens the strings, and begins to play. But, now that the Kantele is treated properly and with understanding, melodious strains are heard and, as Wainamoinen plays, from the forest the ermines and bears and lynxes steal forth and come nearer and nearer to listen, and the fishes swim toward the shore and remain

in the clear shallow water, as attentive as any of the audience. Wainamoinen plays for three days, until the beauty of the strains awakes his tears and they pour from his eyes in sparkling streams and are lost in the sea. Then, so the quaint story runs, Wainamoinen asks the creatures that are listening to gather and restore the precious drops, which flowed so freely for sheer joy and not from sorrow; and the raven attempts to dive for them, but is unsuccessful; the duck, however, manages to find them and brings them back to Wainamoinen, all glittering with pearls of crystal water, and hence the blue duck (which is one of the most lovely birds in Finland) gains its plumage.

Now that they have the Kantele, their journey becomes easier; at the sound of the sweet strains, the ironing cliffs melt and open and the ship sails safely through, and they find the Sampo. They cannot tug it away from the many roots, but they notice a great ox plow and with its aid release the useful mill and put it on board and set sail for home. Now, however, Lemminkäinen, the fisherman, wants to sing a song of exultation at their triumph. Wainamoinen tells him this is unwise; they have still a difficult journey before them. But Lemminkäinen is so proud and excited at their marvelous success that he disobeys and begins to sing and shout. Very different are the harsh sounds, he makes from the sweet strains of the Kantele. The marshland echoes with the discordant bellowing and howling and a crane, who is standing counting its toes, becomes so alarmed that it flies away squawking shrilly. Its cries arouse the sleeping inhabitants of Pohjola, or Lapland, and they find their precious Sampo has been taken, and, of course, pursue Wainamoinen and Ilmarinen and Lemminkäinen. Suddenly the Kantele falls overboard and disappears into the sea. Then all are bitterly sorry that their melody-making instrument has gone and the sea is raked in vain; no Kantele is found, and no more music sounds.

One day, however, Wainamoinen is walking in the forest when he hears a silver birch tree sighing mournfully, and, on asking the cause of its distress, hears that the tree is robbed of its bark every year, and the tassels are stripped off and its branches lopped for firewood. To console it, Wainamoinen promises that the wood shall be used for another Kantele. The arches are therefore, made from birchwood; the oak gives its golden acorns for pins, and the five strings are made from the golden hair of a Finnish maiden.

Then Wainamoinen begins to play and the forest is full of music, the mountains dance with delight, the rocks are rent asunder and lose all their weight and float buoyantly upon the water, the trees laugh and dance with joy, no longer sighing and moaning, and the wild beasts fall on their knees in joyful reverence, while the

many, many forest birds raise their sweet notes in a glorious accompaniment. Thus the second Kantele is given to the people of Finland, and there it may still be found.

Thus, you see, the story of the first Kantele brings before us the country of Finland, whose rocky islands are scattered about in the quiet seas, forming one of the most beautiful archipelagos in the world; and the second Kantele reminds us of the way these islands are wooded, so that birch and pine rise from the very water's edge and the lapping of the waves is heard through the rustling of the leaves. Also, the story of the Sampo shows us that conquest by the sword, revelry in excess, and money making, pursued ruthlessly, are not valued by the Finns; they desire bread, salt, and money for all, to be used, exchanged and stored in equal quantities for all alike, for Finland is the most democratic nation in the world.

## Ruth's Russian Dance

Ruth went slowly home from school, her bag of books swung over one shoulder, her brows drawn together in a pucker that showed how hard she was thinking.

"Say, what's the matter?" asked Sadie Aronson, who lived next door and who from her front steps had watched Ruth coming down the street. "You look as if the teacher had said something awful serious to you. Didn't you know your lessons?"

"Of course I knew my lessons," answered Ruth. "Don't I study my lessons every night? Didn't I get A in every subject, except writing, on my last report? You know that as well as I do. No, the teacher didn't say anything serious to me, but she was telling us that at the end of the term we are going to have exercises, and everybody that can do anything special, like speak a piece or sing, or play the piano, should tell her about it so she can make a nice program, and I want to be on the program, and there isn't anything I know how to do. All I know how to do is study and mind the baby. If I could only be on the program, my mother would come to the exercises, and it would make her so happy, happier than she's ever been, I believe. You know she never was very happy in Russia, and I don't think she is happy here, either. She gets kinder tired, she says, but—"

"Yes, I know," interrupted Sadie. "Everything is so crowded here, and the rooms in the houses are dark, and there isn't any room for little gardens. But the children can all go to school for nothing. My mother thinks that's wonderful, don't you?"

"Of course she does, and that's just the reason why I want to be in the exercises, so she will come to the school and see the inside of it with her own eyes. It would be such a pleasure to her."

"Well, why don't you learn a piece to speak? My sister could tell you the names of some good ones; you know she took the prize two years ago and—"

"But there are five girls have given their names to the teacher already to speak pieces, and she told one of them that five was all she wanted. Oh, I wish there was something I could do that would be different from anything on the program."

"You might dance," laughed Sadie. "I'm sure that would be different."

"Oh!" exclaimed Ruth, taking a long breath. "Do you suppose I could? My mother would love that better than anything because she used to dance so much when she was a girl. Perhaps she really was happy in those days, but it's such a long time ago I suppose that's the reason she can't remember that she ever was happy at all. And sometimes in the evening, when she hasn't worked too hard all day and my brother is practicing on his violin, she shows me some of the steps and tells me how oh holly-days all the people in her village—not just the boys and girls, you know, but everybody—used to dance. I think it was generally outdoors and they wore those costumes like I showed you one day in my mother's wooden chest. Oh, if she would let me wear one of those and teach me just one dance, I think the teacher would put me on the program for sure."

"How can you dance it alone?" asked Sadie. "I thought, in Russia the people all danced together, in big circles and like that?"

"Yes, that's right. But I could learn the steps, couldn't I, and dance them by myself? Of course it wouldn't be nearly so fine as with a big crowd, but it would be something different from the rest of the program. I'm going to ask my mother anyway."

To Ruth's surprise, her mother did not seem very enthusiastic over her little girl's request. The teacher would not care about having Ruth dance, she said; indeed she thought the teacher would just make fun of the idea.

"Oh, no, she wouldn't," exclaimed Ruth. "She isn't that kind of a teacher."

Then her mother said that the dance would seem funny to the teacher, because she was an American and had never seen a dance like the people danced in Russia, and probably she couldn't help but laugh, and then the pupils would laugh and that would spoil everything.

"Well, just let me ask her," begged Ruth, and finally her mother, consented.

The next day, at noon, Ruth went shyly to the teacher's desk and asked, "Please, Miss Merwin, if the program isn't full yet, would you put me down to dance?"

"What kind of a dance?" asked Miss Merwin in great surprise.

"The kind my mother learned in Russia. If I dance it, she will come and see me, and oh, Miss Merwin, she's never been inside an American school, and I want her to see it, and get acquainted with you, and have a good time, just for once! Miss Merwin, please, just for once!"

"Show me what the dance is like," said Miss Merwin, and immediately a graceful little figure was doing the steps and looking so happy as she twirled and clapped her hands and stamped one foot that the teacher did not have the heart to refuse the request. "Practice it well," she urged, "because there will be many visitors that day and I want every number on the program to go just right."

"Oh, I'll practice every day," promised Ruth. "And I know I'll do it right because my mother remembers exactly how it should be done, and I'll always have her watch me when I practice. And oh, Miss Merwin, you are the loveliest lady I know."

Two weeks later came the Friday afternoon for the program. Ruth's mother left the baby in the care of the downstairs neighbor, and, escorted by her small daughter, made her way to the public school. Miss Merwin welcomed her so graciously that she felt at home at once. She could not understand all of the singing and speaking, but she enjoyed it all nevertheless, and when Miss Merwin announced, "The next number is a folk dance by Miss Ruth Simons," she felt just as happy as Ruth had hoped she would.

No one thought of laughing at the dance. It was too well done for that, and when it was finished the audience clapped and clapped as if they would never stop. "Where did she learn it?" asked one of the visitors who sat close to the teacher. "Tell them where you learned it," whispered Miss Merwin to Ruth, and Ruth, without a moment's hesitation walked upon the platform again and said, "I learned the dance from my mother. It's the kind she used to dance in Russia, and oh, ladies and gentlemen, my mother came to see me dance it." Then she smiled right down at her mother and her mother smiled back and all the people clapped again, and some of them said right out loud, "That speech was the best thing on the program."

## A Truant Buoy

There has recently been written the story of a whistling buoy which broke away from its place, near the Nantucket Shoals lightship, on Jan. 20, 1915. Its wanderings lasted until Aug. 16, 1916—19 months in all—and the tale of its adventures is an interesting one.

The official record of the light-house service written as follows regarding the buoy: "Its characteristic shape and conspicuous red painting, with the regulation marks, together with the fact that the whistle continued to operate as usual, made the buoy readily distinguishable, although it was searched for repeatedly by lighthouse tenders without success. It is also interesting to note that the observed positions, when plotted on the chart, roughly follow the 100 fathom curve of soundings, thus indicating the possibility of other drifting buoys in this general locality following this same course."

When the buoy floated away from the Massachusetts coast, it moved, at about a mile an hour speed, in a northeasterly direction; and yet, when it was sighted on Feb. 14, it was about 100 nautical miles east of Cape May, N. J., about 200 miles west-southwest of its home station. Eight days later it was seen about 65 miles seaward from Hog Island, Va.; on March 23, it was 7 miles east of Diamond Shoal light vessel, off the coast of North Carolina. On April 7, 1915, it was about 140 nautical miles northwest of Bermuda, and soon after being sighted there the buoy was picked up by a ship and taken in tow. But, at a point about 150 miles east of Cape Hatteras, the buoy again broke away from its rope, and nothing more was seen of it until August, 1915, when it was 220 nautical miles north-northeast of Watling Island, Bahamas, and two weeks later it was sighted 190 miles distant from that point. After this, the buoy was several times seen, but was not captured until March 25, 1916, when it was found in the Atlantic, 165 miles west-southwest of Bermuda.

For months longer this fractious buoy kept out of the way of shipping until at last, on Aug. 16, last, it was recovered. Although it had traveled at least 3200 nautical miles, dragging with it part of its mooring chain, it was found to be in good condition. If you take out your map and trace the wanderings of this buoy, you will be amazed at the distance it journeyed and, likewise, at the queer pranks which were played upon it by winds and tides.

## Golf

The game of golf, according to the new Encyclopedia Britannica, goes back at least five centuries, having been portrayed by early Dutch painters. One of the pictures in a Dutch illuminated Book of Hours, now in the British Museum, is a painting of three men putting at a hole in the turf as in modern golf. Although the Dutchmen did play and paint golf, they did not write about it, so there are no records describing the game.

Just when Scotland took up golf is unknown, but by 1457 it was already so popular, says the Britannica, that it interfered with the more important pursuit of archery. In May, 1471, an act of the Scottish Parliament was passed, forbidding this sport: "Futeball and Golfe forbidden. Item, it is statut and ordaind that in no place of the realm there be usit futeball, golfe, or other sik unprofitable sports."

It is rather curious that this is an edict of King James IV, who later became much attached to the practice of the "unprofitable sport"—not only he but his daughter, Mary Stuart.

## Sicilian Orange Boxes

In Sicily, you frequently see neat little circular boxes, pale yellow in color, painted in heraldic designs and giving off the sweet smell of oranges. They are used for pins, small jewels or collar buttons, and are, in fact, orange skins. The process of making them is simple; there is, indeed, no reason why American girls should not make them as well as the Sicilians do.

Cut a thin-skinned orange or tangerine in half from its "north pole" to its "south pole" and carefully remove the edible part. Without cracking the skin, turn each half inside out, says the Youths Companion. Into one half press the lower part of a small, round pasteboard or wooden box; into the other press the cover. Then bind the two half skins so that they will adhere closely to the box. Trim the edges with a sharp knife and let the skins dry. When they are tough and leathery, paint the cover design in oil.

Heraldic designs, college and family coats of arms and monograms in bold colors make effective patterns. The oil that remains in the skins will continue to perfume pleasantly the little box.

## The Abyssinians

The Abyssinians, who have just deposed their Emperor, . . . and crowned the daughter of the Emperor Menelik in his place, are a race renowned for their courage and good looks. Of a deep brown in color, they are well formed and handsome. Intelligent and fond of gaiety, too; but their needs are very simple, says Pearsons, and they live in primitive fashion in rough, circular stone huts, thatched with grass.

The history of Abyssinia dates very far back. Before Christ the country formed part of the ancient country of Ethiopia. The Queen of Sheba was an Abyssinian queen, and the kings of Abyssinia claim descent from her.



## THE HOME FORUM



Photograph by Brown Bros.

## Limburg-an-der-Lahn, Prussia—The Corn Market

Near where the River Lahn joins the Rhine, in Rhenish Prussia, stands the ancient walled town of Limburg. The bridge which crosses the Lahn

at this point was built in 1315. Limburg's picturesque towers and architectural halls represent a variety of commercial and industrial pursuits,

which for centuries have engaged the energies of its industrious inhabitants. But Limburg has a fame beyond these, for here the Limburg

Chronicle was written in 1402. This important chronicle covers the history of the Rhineland between the years 1336 and 1398, and being a history of the people contains a wealth of information regarding the German manners and customs of that time. It is a treasure house of German folk songs and stories, and is valuable philologically in tracing the development of the language.

## By Train Through the Bush

"The first part of a journey 'out bush' in the Northern Territory is generally taken in the train, just as it might be in more civilized countries. Yet this particular train is of peculiar interest," Elsie R. Masson says in "An Untamed Territory,"—the Northern Territory of Australia,—which she visited during 1913-1914, "for it is the pioneer on what will one day be the Great Australian Overland

Route. It seems to have a special personality of its own. It is a plucky, fussy little train, full of self-importance, as it starts out twice a week on its journey of a hundred and forty-seven miles to Pine Creek. Every Monday and Thursday, at 8 o'clock in the morning, it stands all ready at the station, where its departure is awaited by a crowd of light-suited and helmeted white men, agitated Chinese clasp shiny baskets and large blue umbrellas, and black-boys with parcels and letters for the country mail."

"To old bushmen who have traveled many times in this same train since first the railway was built there is no interest in the passing scenery. But to the traveler to whom the Northern Territory is still new it is impossible to spend the eight hours' journey yarning inside the carriage, when with every second he is speeding away towards the center of Australia. Far better he finds it to stand on the little platform beside the swinging water-bag and watch the strange, new bush, so familiar in some ways, so curiously foreign in others. The train rushes through stretches of forest, lightly timbered with gum-trees, fresh, green, Leichardt pines, cycad palms, and bright flowering kapok. In the wet season the country is a brilliant green, and kangaroo and wallaby dash away from each side of the line; in the dry months the grass is long and golden and animal life much scarcer. All through the bush stand great ant-hills like rough-hewn turrets of red and gray. There is something strangely impressive about the giant ant-hill, something solemn and primeval in its huge, castellated bulk. Standing lonely and indifferent among the trees, it has a dignity and rough beauty of its own that no man-made masonry can surpass. Sometimes there is an outcrop of the meridional kind, built with sharp flanges, which always mysteriously point north and south."

"Every now and then comes a patch of 'debbil-debbil' country, sandy soil, churned up by the rains in the wet season and in the dry months nothing but ruts and tussocks, sparsely grassed and scattered with a few clumps of pandanus. Next, the train stops for a drink at the Darwin River, deep, green and mysterious, overhung by palms and drooping paper-bark; then it rushes on again refreshed, pounding away furiously, gasping for breath and altogether making as much fuss as if it were doing a hundred miles an hour instead of twenty."

"The traveler who has looked out

Pine Creek on the map and sees its name printed in type as large as that of Sydney or Melbourne, experiences a slight shock when he alights there. For Pine Creek consists only of a line of iron and wooden buildings straggling down one side of a street. But as he "strolls down the one street in the soft glow of the evening sun, his imagination flies forward to the time when Pine Creek will be an important station on the overland route, when the train will bear on board all the English mails from the south and will have no time to dawdle on the way. Then it will be crowded with tourists taking the quickest route to the Old World via Darwin and the east, only perfunctorily interested when they are told they are passing through the great Northern Territory, famous for its pastoral lands, its agriculture, its mining—and openly bored with the old pioneer who insists on forcing on them his reminiscences of the early days of the Northern Territory."

## Cheyenne Mountain

By easy slope to west as if it had No thought, when first its soaring was begun. Except to look devoutly to the sun, It rises, and has risen, until glad With light, as with a garment, it is clad. Each dawn before the tardy plains have won One ray; and after day has long been done For us, the light doth cling reluctant, sad To leave its brow.

—Helen Hunt Jackson.

## The Little Dell

Doleful was the land,  
Dull on every side,  
Neither soft nor grand,  
Barren, bleak, and wide;  
Nothing look'd with love;  
All was dingy brown;  
The very skies above  
Seem'd to sulk and frown.

Spring, to sky and ground,  
Came before I guess'd:  
Then one day I found  
A valley, like a nest!

Open to the blue,  
Green banks hemm'd it round;  
A rillet wander'd through  
With a tinkling sound;  
Briars among the rocks  
Tangled arbors made;  
Primroses in flocks  
Grew beneath their shade.

Merry birds a few,  
Creatures wildly tame,  
Perch'd and sung and flew;  
Timid field-mice came;  
Beetles in the moss:  
Journey'd here and there:  
Butterflies across  
Danced through sunlit air.

There I often read,  
Sung alone, or dream'd;  
Blossoms overhead,  
Where the west wind stream'd;  
Small horizon-line,  
Smoothly lifted up,  
Held this world of mine  
In a grassy cup.

—William Allingham.

## Arab Houses in Algeria

"Lisette was in search of a studio in which to paint Arab interiors," Helen C. Gordon relates in "A Woman in the Sahara." "Some have only one floor, flush with the ground; or, it would be more correct to say that a portion of bare earth has been walled in with mud and, within this inclosure, a stone way leads through the half-open roof to the terrace above. There are many more important dwellings, however, with an upper story and a tiny balcony, or a flight of rickety wooden steps outside to the ground for the benefit of the top floor family."

"In the oldest, most congested part of the town there are picturesque

projections which jut out to rest upon the edge of the wall opposite. They thus form a wide shelter and as a natural consequence, an Arab Club—a djemma, where the men meet, usually to gossip and loaf, though one member may bring a baby to mind, and another his sewing and shawl."

"For here, as always in the East, it is the men who wield the needle, squatting with their backs against the lintels of the doors and using their toes for the winding of cotton and silk. In these little windowless cubicles they can be seen embroidering the high backs of Arab saddles, purses or fans. . . . The women, apart from their household affairs, fined down to simplicity itself, work at weaving the burnous, which is stretched on a frame reaching nearly across the hut—practically the only piece of furniture it contains."

"The house Lisette has hired (for four francs a month) is a fair specimen of most one-storyed huts. The outer apartment, sunk a little below the road level, is rectangular in shape with its center exposed to the weather. The roof at either end is propped up with rude palm tree posts, and a hearth has been hollowed out beneath a hole through which a fraction of smoke from the fire needs escape. This, with an unczy corner of stone which fits the angle facing the door, may be called the only fixtures the landlord provides."

"Yet the studio has its charms. The walls, sundried and smoked by the hearth-fires to a unique, nameless, composite tone, makes a beautiful background for gorgeous, many-hued

THE human mind objects to the comprehensive statement of Christian Science that life in matter is a dream and is therefore entirely unreal. Yet this same mind naively admits that some of its experiences, such as the enjoyment or misery of the night dream, are illusions, quite oblivious of the hint contained in this admission that a mind which can at any time fall into a state of illusion may never be wholly immune from deception. Certain of the faculties are said to be quiescent during sleep, and those faculties which remain active, lacking coordination and judgment, are, capable, it is explained, of devising only imaginative, incoherent experiences.

Conceptions of time, space, distance, locomotion, human relationships, all appear in the night dream, shorn of the limitations placed upon these concepts by the so-called waking judgment. Who shall say that the dream concepts which are less fettered are for that reason further from reality than those same concepts bound by waking limitations? Are not the different disposals which mortals agree are waking facts, simply varying manifestations of one great deception? At all events, Christian Science shows that one demonstration of the fact of exclusive spiritual reality, proves the foundation of mortal judgment to have only the substance of a dream, and that the superstructure of mortal existence arising from this false foundation is therefore likewise unreal. It is impossible, then, to accept as final the human mind's classification of its own faculties, as operating illusively in sleep and apprehending reality when awake, when that mind is itself unreal from which mortal judgment and its terms of comparison arise.

It is because Christian Science is the truth of Mind, that it is able to show that the faculties of the human mind are at all times operating illusively just so long as its perceptions and judgments are allowed to rest upon the belief that there are two kinds of life, one spiritual and the other material. The sleeping and waking experiences which arise from

## Spiritual Awakening

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

a fundamentally false estimate of being must necessarily comprise, with their varying denseness, the whole of one illusive existence. When it is once seen in this way that experiences of mortal waking hours are as unreal as are the more fanciful flights of sleep, the difference being principally one of degree of solidification, then the position of Christian Science is grasped that another awakening into a spiritual state of consciousness is necessary in order to judge truly of the actual and real. Sin, sickness, death, sorrow, poverty, monopoly, all that makes up the mortal existence, seem real only so long as thoughts rests upon the belief of life in matter. "But if sickness and sin are illusions," Mrs. Eddy says on page 230 of Science and Health, "the awakening from this mortal dream, or illusion, will bring us into health, holiness, and immortality. This awakening is the forever coming of Christ, the advanced appearing of Truth, which casts out error and heals the sick. This is the salvation which comes through God, the divine Principle, Love, as demonstrated by Jesus."

Nearly every one has had the experience of struggling to awake out of a terrifying nightmare, or of lingering pleasantly, unwilling to awake, upon the vanishing border of some dream. In the mortal day-dream it is the same. The pleasures of sense detain the human consciousness from desiring spiritual awakening. But when the false pleasures perish, as they inevitably do because of their very mortality, and when the griefs and pangs of material sense come uppermost, then the mortal dreamer begins to stir uneasily, and if he has learned through Christian Science even the least portion of the truth of being the web of his illusion begins to break. Joy that can vanish is seen to be only a dream about joy, and the pains of sense impress upon the human consciousness the need of something it has not. This is the point of emergence from the dream, the awakening of spiritual receptivity. When this moment of

awakening begins, existence is from thenceforth viewed from an entirely new standpoint. And so it is that Mrs. Eddy writes on page 196 of Science and Health, "Better the suffering which awakens mortal mind from its fleshly dream, than the false pleasures which tend to perpetuate this dream."

The spiritual realities of being are brought into focus through spiritual understanding, and they actually displace the false appearances of mortal discords. That is to say, the dreamer and its dream disappear in just the ratio that carnal-mindedness, which Paul designated as death, gives place to the Mind of the Christ, the spiritual-mindedness which reflects Life. This is the awakening from mortality into clear spiritual perception to which the Apostle referred when he urged in another epistle, "Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light."

The nearer the human consciousness approaches this point of spiritual awakening, the more sensitive it is to the wrongs and the inequalities of mortal experience. Injustice and oppression which, in the deeper sleep of materialism, may be dumbly submitted to, a higher phase of human consciousness will oppose, though it may be with material weapons. This contest of the material with the material is analogous to the struggle of the sleeper with the nightmare illusion; it is the struggle in which mortality destroys itself, or else it is one dream merging into another dream. Whether the dreamer be taken as an individual, a nation, or all mankind, the consciousness that frets in the dream's sootiest awakes. Then when a gleam from the Science of Mind throws the light of reality upon the struggle and the struggles, the unreality of both is disclosed, and human consciousness rises into at least a partial realization that the equities, the health, the happiness, for which it has battled, are facts of spiritual existence which have never been taken away from man in the image of God.

It is in this way that Christian Science shows that the tortures of disease, the bloodshed of nations, are nothing more real than pictorial tapestries of dreams, which shall be displaced by spiritual manifestations when it is understood that the power which holds the spindle is divine. In the absolute reality there is no dreamer and no dream. But in the relative human experience, the awakening to reality requires constant, patient effort to understand and to reflect the divine Mind, that is, to be the image of God.

## Sun-Dials

"The story of the sun-dial reads like a page from an old romance. The first record of its use was in the Eighth Century B. C., when it was employed by the Babylonians for the purpose of marking time. Later on it came into use in England, attached to public buildings," we read in the sun-dial chapter of "Garden Ornaments," by Mary H. Northend.

"A passing fad at one time was that of diminutive sun-dials, so small that they folded and could be carried much as watches are today. They soon became very popular and attracted the attention of royalty, when Charles I was on the throne. His collection was the largest in existence and represented all sorts of odd shapes and forms. The Stuarts were all interested in sun-dials, and Charles II. had a large one designed and placed in the gardens at Holyrood."

"While the first invented were crude, yet, as time went on, they became more popular, and different materials were used, such as wood, bronze, and metal. The hour spaces were computed to comply with the locality in which they were placed."

"Flowers and hedge plants were occasionally used to represent this idea. One of these stood between the 'Shakespeare garden' and the 'garden of friendship' at Lady Warwick's summer home. The gnomon being of yew, while the dial was worked out by the use of box, the lettering was outside and spelled the motto—'Les heures heurieuses ne se comptent pas.' This, as far as we know, was the first attempt at the use of floriculture in timepieces."

"Sun-dials might be divided into two kinds, the perpendicular and horizon-

tal. Each one of these has its place, the former being used on buildings, while the latter was for garden purposes solely. In New York one of the old perpendicular dials may still be seen on a Dutch Reformed church."

"The horizontal was extremely popular in both England and Scotland, so much so that no garden of any pretension was considered complete without one or more of these ornamental time-keepers."

"It is the revival of this old-time custom that has given a delightful touch of sentiment to the gardens of today where sun-dials have become again a usual feature. Many have interesting mottoes, some repeating the legends of other days, while others bear on their faces a modern inscription."

'Let others tell of storms and showers,  
'I'll only count your sunny hours.'

'I mark the time, dost thou?'

## The Kingdom of Fife

"There does not seem much beauty to spare in the east of Fife," writes Mrs. Oliphant of the scenery of the East Neuk of Fife, the county half jestingly entitled a kingdom, lying isolated between two firths, cut off from the world by the sea and from the rest of Scotland by the Ochil Hills. "Low hills, great breadths of level fields; the sea a great expanse of blue or leaden gray, fringed with low reefs of dark rocks. . . . But yet with those limitless breadths of sky and cloud, the wistful clearness and golden afterglow, and all the varying blueness of the hills, it would have been difficult to surpass the effect of the great amphitheater of sea and land of which this solitary gray old house formed the center. The hill, behind which the sun had set, is scarcely considerable enough to have a name, but it threw up its outline against the wonderful greenness, blueness, goldenness of the sky, with a grandeur which would not have become an Alp. Underneath its shelter, gray and sweet, lay the soft levels of Stratheden in all their varying hues of color, green corn, and brown earth, and red fields of clover, and dark belts of wood. Behind were the Lomonds, rising green against the clear serene; and on the other side entwining lines of hills, with gleams of golden light breaking through the mists, cleaving here and there as far as the mysterious Grampians, far off under Highland skies. This was one side of the circle; and the other was the sea, a sea still blue under the faint evening skies, in which the young moon was rising; the yellow sands of Forfarshire on one hand, stretching downwards from the mouth of the Tay, the low brown cliffs and green headlands bending away on the other towards Fifeness—and the great bow of water reaching to the horizon between. Nearer the eye, showing half against the slope of the coast, and half against the water, rose St. Andrews on its cliff, the fine dark tower of the College Church poised over the little city, the jagged ruins of the Castle marking the outline, the Cathedral rising majestically . . . and old St. Rule, . . . oldest venerable pilgrim of all, standing strong and steady, at watch upon younger centuries."

## Science

And

## Health

With

## Key to the Scriptures

The Text Book of Christian Science by

MARY BAKER EDDY

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application

Address

Allison V. Stewart

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.

BOSTON, MASS. U. S. A.

## The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily except Sundays and public holidays, by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Falmouth and St. Paul Sts. Back Bay Postal Station BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science" and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

Entered as Second Class at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. FREDERICK DIXON, Editor. All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Terms from Newsdealers in New England

Single copy, 2 cents. By carrier within delivery limits, 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month. By Mail, Prepaid. In Boston Postal District. Daily, one year, \$7.25; six months, \$4.65; three months, \$2.85; one month, 75 cents; single copy, 2 cents. Elsewhere, add postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly.

Outside Boston Postal District. In United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam, Tutuila, Shanghai, Peking, and the Canal Zone: Daily, one year, \$10.00; six months, \$6.50; three months, \$4.25; one month, 60 cents; single copy, 2 cents. Elsewhere, add postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly.

Make checks, money orders, etc., payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms through the world. For advertising rates make application to the Advertising Department. The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

European Bureaus and Advertising Offices, Amberley House, Norfolk St., Strand, London.

Washington Bureau, 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

Eastern Bureau and Advertising Office, Suite 1313 Peoples Gas Building, Michigan Avenue and Adams Street, Chicago.

Pacific Coast Bureau and Advertising Office, 1100 First National Bank Building, Post and Montgomery Streets, San Francisco.

Postage Required for Mailing Copies of the Monitor

In North to other

Up to 10 pages, 1 cent 2 cents

Up to 25 pages, 2 cents 3 cents

Up to 50 pages, 3 cents 4 cents

Readers of the Monitor who may wish to purchase this newspaper regularly at a particular newspaper, and find themselves unable to procure a copy, are requested to give notice immediately to the Christian Science Society stating the time, day and place.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### Between the Lines

THE first great State paper written by Mr. Balfour, since he exchanged the office of First Lord of the Admiralty for that of His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is in the hands of Mr. Wilson, and a copy of it appears in our columns today. It is needless to say that it is written with all the new Foreign Minister's power of words, and mastery of dialectic, so that, in this way, it gains somewhat over the note of Monsieur Briand, which unquestionably lost something of its incisiveness in the process of translation. But, after all, people will turn to it rather in expectation of any light it may throw upon the political situation than for any intellectual pleasure in its literary periods.

Mr. Balfour's note it may as well, therefore, be at once explained, is not so much a supplement to that of Monsieur Briand as an explication of the Allies' reasons for regarding any peace movement as premature. His note is dated from the Foreign Office in London, and only professes to speak in the name of the British Empire, but it may be taken, of course, with perfect safety, as outlining the views of the whole body of the Allies, and in this much of its significance lies. In one way, it is obvious, that the new note underlines the somewhat enigmatic generalities of the earlier one. It makes it perfectly clear, for instance, that the surrender of Alsace Lorraine to France is as fixed a policy of the Entente Powers as is that of Italia Irredenta to Italy. It, therefore, makes it also perfectly clear that an immediate exchange of pourparlers is, by no means, any part of the Allies' expectation. For nobody believes that the condition of the Central Powers is such as to warrant this.

The true interest of the note lies, then, in something quite distinct, and has to be looked for, perhaps, rather by reading between the lines. It begins by an insistence upon an insistence. The State Department in Washington has consistently maintained that Mr. Wilson's historic ballon d'essai was not a peace note, but was rather, an intimation that if the belligerents were willing to initiate a new policy, Barkis, in the person of the President, was willing to assist. Mr. Balfour accepts this view unreservedly, and, at once, comes to the point that, in such circumstances, it is no good even discussing peace terms unless there is a preliminary certainty that such terms can be built on a sure and an enduring foundation. Mr. Balfour, who it must, in fairness to the Central Powers, be pointed out is arguing the Allies' case, goes on to enumerate the various pre bellum and post bellum acts of those Powers which, in the opinion of the Allies have made a stable peace, without guarantees, entirely inconceivable; and to insist further that any peace which did not make a return to pre bellum conditions entirely impossible would be one not really worth negotiating.

It is at this point that he makes use of his argument of the necessity for the expulsion of so disturbing and unregenerate an element, as the Turk, from Europe, as well as for the restoration of Alsace Lorraine to France, and of Italia Irredenta to Italy, since, in the opinion of the Allies, it is only by some such redistribution of the balance of power that, in the light of past events, the stability of European peace may be secured and maintained. Even, however, were it possible, at the present moment to secure the acceptance of all these terms, Mr. Balfour's note makes it clear, the Allies do not believe, sufficient security would have been obtained. So far, indeed, he seems to have been arguing to convince the world of the futility of attempting to negotiate terms of peace, with the Central Powers still unconquered and defiant, and the Allies still confident and determined. He seems to have been saying insistently between the lines, "Peace proposals, in the conditions existing are not merely something impossible, they are positively distracting." Then, suddenly, in the very last paragraph of his note, he takes as it were a new turn, and with all the subtlety of phrase and delicacy of dialectic of which he is so great a master, seems to, invite the President to come out, and to unite the new world with the old world in securing the peace of the world.

It is, presumably, no secret that the Allies are not particularly anxious for the intervention of the United States in the struggle. The war has gone through many ups and downs, and, in the course of these, there have been moments when intervention would have been agreeable to them, and then others when it would not. They believe, however, either rightly or wrongly, that they have now reached the period when they can bring the struggle to a conclusion, satisfactory to themselves, without further assistance. In such circumstances we believe Mr. Balfour to be endeavoring gently to convey to the neutral countries the information that the Allies intend to bring the war to an end on their own terms. When, however, those terms have been accepted, then a new condition of things altogether will arise, a condition of things with possibilities such as before August, 1914, the world never regarded as within the orbit of practical politics. Then the moment will have come when the sacrifices and horrors of the past years will be seen not to have been in vain, and it is then that the moment of what we understand to be Mr. Balfour's invitation to Mr. Wilson will dawn.

Mr. Balfour is careful, however, not to commit himself in any way. Speaking, as he does, in the interests of, not in the name of a great complex alliance, this would have been impossible. But, frankly reading between the lines, we believe Mr. Balfour's intention to be something like this. He is saying, in effect, to Mr. Wilson, We, the Allies are prepared to stake our all upon what we conceive to be the victory of an idea, and that idea is the freedom of the world. If we are correct in this, then we ask you to join us. More than this, we believe that we are able to realize that idea. If,

again, we are right in this we ask you to join us. Not in the hour of battle, but in the hour of peace, we ask you to join with us in taking such steps that, in the future, any country which attempts to plunge the world into war, shall be regarded as an outlaw and as a criminal, and shall be treated as an outlaw and as a criminal. We ask this because we believe it has been proved that there are moments when neither treaties nor scruples of any kind will deter nations from appealing to the arbitrament of the sword. Such conditions we believe to be as detrimental to your interests as to ours, to your hopes as to our hopes. Therefore, let that new world which went out from the old world for the sake of freedom and for conscience' sake, bring back into the old world the measure of its experience and of its power, so that the two may be one in the determination to secure for all humanity that freedom and that liberty of conscience.

### Status of South American Women

SPEAKING generally, it would seem, from such apparently trustworthy reports as, from time to time, come to hand, that, with regard to woman's mental capabilities, the thought of South America is where the thought of English-speaking North America was in the first half of the Nineteenth Century. That is, in the consciousness of the masculine South American of the educated class, there is dawning an impression that perhaps woman's sphere might with safety be extended beyond the four walls of her home, but that one would better see the experiment worked out in other families before trying it in his own household.

About two generations ago, in the United States, it was no difficult matter for the masculine North American to agree in a general way with Elizabeth Cady Stanton, or Lucy Stone, or Anna Dickinson, but it was a very difficult matter to get him to concede that his mother, wife or sister could ever know quite as much as he knew about the duties of citizenship or the more serious affairs of business. He was still clinging to the traditional belief that, in some very essential particulars, woman was an inferior creature, greatly as he might respect and admire her in other respects.

In the better-class circles of South America, meaning by that the class that is educated and to some degree refined, woman is respected and admired as she is in the United States and Canada, but she is seldom consulted on serious problems, and is seldom intrusted with responsible duties. Etiquette says that she shall neither toil nor spin, if she expects to move in good society; should she actually earn money by working, she is socially banned. It is not yet the proper thing for South American women who need work and wages very much indeed to "stoop" to doing the one or to accepting the other.

But the ban goes farther than that, in most of the South American republics. According to a correspondent in Lima, Peru: "The wife of the President of Chile said disdainfully, when the writer mentioned that he had visited the women's club, 'Oh, yes; I have heard that there is such an organization, but I do not approve of it.' One of the leaders of the aristocratic set of Santiago said, when asked for her opinion of the club, 'Oh, it is all right for women who have no homes and no family, but we women of the old families will never join such a thing.'"

How natural that sounds to people in the United States and Canada whose memories run back a few years! Notwithstanding that the women of the old families in Peru, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil are said to be well satisfied with their present status, it may be set down as a certainty that they will not be satisfied with it long. They may continue to hold to the end of the procession, but they will not allow the procession to get away from them altogether. If the South American "upper crust" regards the progressive woman with disdain, the side and under crusts of society, in that quarter, are even now breaking away from the restrictive limitations of the centuries, and the leaven of independence will work upward as it has done in the North. "There is a charm about the woman of South America," we are told, "a sweet, womanly charm; she is taught that she must please by her femininity, and she has learned her lesson well." Woman is in the doll stage in the South, it seems, as she was in the United States and Canada in the early part of the Nineteenth Century, but she will grow out of it, and into a better understanding of her place in the world.

### Dublin and Sir Hugh Lane's Pictures

THE controversy which has been in progress for several years over the question of Sir Hugh Lane's gift of pictures to Dublin has, within the last few weeks, launched forth into fresh activity. It was early in 1913 that Sir Hugh Lane first offered his wonderful collection of modern French paintings to Dublin, on condition that a suitable gallery, on a site approved by him, should be built for their accommodation. The Dublin Corporation at first gratefully accepted the offer, and voted some £22,000 for the erection of the gallery. It could not, however, agree as to a site. Later on, when the question became urgent, Sir Hugh Lane stipulated that the Wellington Bridge, popularly known as the metal bridge, which spans the Liffey west of the O'Connell Bridge, should be converted into a gallery, somewhat after the manner of the Ponte Vecchio in Florence. Designs were drawn up for such a scheme, and, finally, Sir Hugh Lane made an acceptance of these designs the sine qua non in respect to his gift. The matter was hotly discussed for several months. From disagreeing as to the proposed site, the Corporation got to disagreeing on many other points connected with the question. The remarks of some of the aldermen and councillors, on art and kindred subjects, were such as to become historic; whilst the highwater mark of ingratitude was probably reached when it was roundly declared, by one sturdy opponent of the scheme, that Sir Hugh was clearly trying to induce the corporation to build the gallery for the sole purpose of securing a beautiful memorial to himself at the city's expense. In the end, as his conditions were not agreed to, Sir Hugh Lane withdrew his offer.

A few months later, by his will, Sir Hugh left the

pictures to the National Gallery, London; but, since that time, a codicil to that will has been discovered in Sir Hugh's desk in the National Gallery, Dublin, of which he was a director. It is dated Feb. 3, 1915, and practically renews his former offer. He leaves the pictures to the City of Dublin, provided, that "five years after having come into their possession the city has housed them in a suitable building." Influential Irish men and women are now appealing to the National Gallery, London, to acknowledge the binding nature of the codicil, supported as it is by other evidence of Sir Hugh's wishes in the matter, and to hand over the pictures to Dublin. The trustees reply that they have no power to act in this way, and the influential Irish men and women rejoice that if the trustees have not the power, they ought to get it as soon as possible from Parliament.

The whole question is said to be very complicated, but the entirely unprejudiced outsider would, perhaps, make it simple enough. Sir Hugh Lane was an Irishman. His desire that the pictures should go to Dublin was shown clearly enough by his original offer. Dublin did not treat him well; but the trustees of the National Gallery, London, who refused to place his pictures on exhibition unless he bound himself to bequeath them to London, did not treat him much better. Dublin has now apparently repented of its former decisions, and the petition to the trustees of the National Gallery, London, is supported by the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the city. There would seem, therefore, to be more than a little to be said for the view that the trustees have been given an opportunity for a gracious action towards Ireland in waiving their strictly legal right, and restoring the pictures to Dublin as soon as they are empowered to take this course.

### Salem, Ore.; Salem, Mass.

THE West of the United States, sometimes called wild and woolly, is still young, in places, and disposed to vanity and adventure. Having had less experience than the South or the East, it is often more impulsive and rash, rushing into places where its elders would, perhaps, not dare to tread. Fearless and free, untrammelled by tradition or convention, it romps over its boundless prairies and plains, its hills and mountains, and is restrained by little consideration for those parts of a common country which it thinks effete.

There is Salem, Ore., for example, which had no place on the map until the middle of the Nineteenth Century, actually questioning the right of Salem, Mass., which dates back to 1626, to a place in the sun! Salem, Ore., that is, with utter disregard to the facts of history, full to the brim, as it constantly is, of the present and the future, has the temerity and the audacity to ask Salem, Mass., which has a past to be proud of, if it will not kindly take steps to change its name so that there may be no rival Salem in the field! "Your town being of the same name," writes Manager Ivan G. McDaniel of the Salem (Ore.) Commercial Club, to Mayor Benson of Salem, Mass., "it naturally draws from us, and we think it would be a good thing if you would kindly take it up with your citizens and change the name of your town." "When your little community," replies the Mayor of Salem, Mass., with a calmness no less remarkable than admirable, considering his temptation, "reaches a population of 50,000 or more and a valuation that will place you in the same class as our small cities of the East; in short, when your city has reached the size that your manager's nerve and confidence have already reached, we will advise you then to change the name of your city, for there might be some confusion in having the same name, and you would not ask the venerable mother of all the Salems in the country to change her name at the behest of even an enterprising and hustling namesake."

This is dignified as well as appealing, and Salem, Ore., should realize from its tone that if there is going to be any changing of the name of Salem, it will have to set the example. It is not known whether the letter received by Mayor Benson was personal or circular in character. It would seem, however, that Manager McDaniel should have felt his way by trying his proposal upon the other Salems before approaching Salem, Mass. In the United States, there is a Salem in Illinois, in Indiana, in Missouri, in New Jersey, in New York, in North Carolina, in Ohio, and in Virginia, besides those in Oregon and Massachusetts, and it is not certain that they are all children of the town founded by Roger Conant. All the younger Salems in the United States had an equal opportunity with the original of naming themselves for the Salem that was the seat of Melchizedek, as some think, or the Salem that was the original of Jerusalem, as some others will have it.

However this may be, the point of present concern is to head off what seems to be a growing tendency among Westerners to demand exclusiveness for the names of their towns, no matter how or where they got them in the first place. Not long ago, Oakland, Cal., sent letters to other towns called Oakland asking them if they would be kind enough to change their name so as to assist the "sunkist" community near the Golden Gate in its effort to stand out conspicuously and alone. Portland, Ore., no doubt, feels embarrassed, now and then, by the confounding of its name with Portland, Me., and it is not unlikely that both would be better contented if the island of the same name near the Dorsetshire coast of England, would withdraw from any claim, near or remote, to relationship with a famous cement. If the ambition of towns and cities in the United States to obtain the exclusive right to the names they bear should spread, East Liverpool, O.; New London, Conn.; Manchester, N. H.; Belfast, Me.; Paris, Ky.; Rome, N. Y.; Lynn, Cambridge, and Boston, Mass., and innumerable other towns and cities in the United States that are called after towns and cities abroad, might fall into the way of pleading with the latter to change their names. The matter might go even farther than this. It might be possible that New England, carried away by the passion for exclusiveness, such as has manifested itself in the case of Oakland, Cal., and Salem, Ore., would be led to write Old England to

change its name! Those Western idiosyncrasies are somewhat like other things which people first abhor, then pity, then embrace.

It is well that the Mayor of Salem, Mass., has given the club manager of Salem, Ore., a rebuff. The sooner this thing is stopped the better for all concerned.

### Notes and Comments

SOLICITUDE in the Highway Commission and in other quarters in Massachusetts, recently, lest the person operating an automobile after imbibing "just a little" liquor might be dealt with too drastically, under the law, has not met with any outburst of popular sympathy. A Waltham case has, however, been disposed of in such a manner as to establish the flexibility of the statute. In this instance the driver of a machine had, it appears, partaken of "just a little" liquor, but enough to cause him to be careless and invite a collision with another machine. There were extenuating circumstances, and he was released, on probation, in \$200 bonds. What really concerns the public is, how this driver shall behave while on probation. The law is all right. The courts are all right. Probation is all right. But once is plenty.

"For the benefit and Noddification of the giddy-brained and weatherwise would-be's," the dedication of the chapbook of Master Alcofrubus Nasier would not be decorous enough for the modern almanac. But the modern almanac is the direct descendant of the chapbooks, to the making up and writing of which Rabelais did not disdain to lend a hand. The chapbook and book of hours were alone read in the peasant and even middle-class homes in Rabelais' time, and for long afterwards. The chapbook provided for "the poor gaping world" "greedy of novelties," and none so greedy, none so ready with the question, "Is there no news stirring?" as the French people. Such, at least, was the opinion of the Curé de Meudon. The Revolution saw no interruption to the almanacs. They appeared steadily through the "tourment révolutionnaire," as they continue to appear, steadily, in the year of grace 1917.

IT COULD hardly be expected of the railway companies in Great Britain that they would continue to display the picture poster of holiday resorts, now that so few people have time or inclination to visit these places. The return of the posters, when they do return, will, however, be more than welcome. A very high order has been attained in their production, and, whilst we agree with a recent writer in deprecating the use of such terms as "The Clapham Junction of the Highlands" to describe Oban, most people would prefer to have the distant view of Mull across the blue waters of the Firth of Lorne, even with this description, than not to have it at all.

FROM St. Louis comes word to the effect that the Pullman Company is about to establish a manufacturing plant in that city which will give employment to about 3000 men. A Pullman settlement is to be provided which will accommodate a population of from 10,000 to 14,000 people. Although the most ambitious of all the communal enterprises entered upon by this company proved a severe disappointment to its founder, it has never wholly departed from the idea of keeping its workers and their families, so to speak, under its wings. It has several industrial colonies such as that which it proposes to found in the outskirts of Missouri's chief city.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN had long entertained the patriarchal thought, and even the severest critics of his plan for the foundation, thirty-seven years ago, of a benevolent baronial settlement, on modern lines, in the Chicago suburb to which he gave his name, were disinclined to question his sincerity. He had not, however, calculated on two important things. He did not count on the fact that his army of faithful and otherwise contented workmen would rather suffer the pangs of poverty than accept patronage on any terms, and he did not realize how quickly the big city to the north would spread over his settlement and submerge his ideals.

A USEFUL gauge of official war work in England might be found in the steady commandeering that is going on of London hotels. Whitehall, long ago, swept through into Northumberland Avenue, and now all the great hotels in this street of hotels have been transformed into Government offices. Not content with gaining possession of the windiest street in London, the tide of invasion, only quite recently, swept on into the Strand and along the Embankment, engulfing in the process the huge bulk of the Hotel Cecil. Large forces are also deployed in other centers, for amongst the requisitioned must now be included the De Keyser's, from which one may obtain a near view of the ceaseless traffic across Blackfriars' Bridge; the Salisbury, in Salisbury Square; Carter's, in Albemarle Street; and the Great Central, whose clock tower is one of the landmarks of Marylebone.

WOMAN always has been a potent force in the affairs of government, but now she appears to have perceived, more fully, both her power and her opportunity. It is an assurance of better things. A government for all the people should be by all the people. That portion of the human family which has been longest active in shaping the laws has proved, even to its own satisfaction, that it has never held a monopoly of the common sense necessary successfully to bring up a family, govern a state, or steer the ship of national diplomacy.

A "SCALPER" who has been dealing in theater tickets in Philadelphia has been made to pay a heavy penalty for his disregard of the prohibition of such transactions. If Philadelphia will pass the recipe along to other large cities where the practice has become as obnoxious, a way may be found by which tickets to the better theaters in these centers can be bought at regular prices when wanted.